PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7447.—Vol. XLIX. *TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1889.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon. Henderson, Stanley, Dezapo, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Maggie Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." (LAST NIGHTS.) Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, February 2. at 2.30
WEDNESDAY MATINEES.—LAST MATINEE of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 2.30. On WEDNESDAY, February 6, and WEDNESDAY, February 13, at 2.30, MASKS AND FACES. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Messrs. H. Standing, G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, &c.; Miss MARY MOORE and Mrs. BERNARD-BEERE. Preceded by at 8.10, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, THE DON. 235rd Time. EVERY SATURDAY at 2.

SAVOY THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Eardley Turner, J. Carne, W. Erskine, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, THAT DOCTOR CUPID. At 7.50, THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. Cyril Maude, Frank Gillmore, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Pagden, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Misses Fanny Robertson, Dolores Drummond, Annie Irish, Marion Lea, Maunder, and Winifred Emery, &c. Doors open, 7.30. Box-office open, 10 to 6.30. MATINEE of THAT DOCTOR CUPID SATURDAY NEXT. Overture at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Wilmot, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. 318th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Miss KATE VAUGHAN (specially engaged) as Miss HARDCASTLE. Mr. LIONEL BROUGH as TONY LUMPKIN. Followed by the Monologue, HOW IT HAPPENED, in which Miss Vaughan will dance.
Mr. Mansfield is ordered by his physician to cease work for a time. Upon his return to this theatre SHAKESPEARE'S Tragedy, RICHARD III., will be played.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE, Strand.
(Lessee, F. J. Harris. Under the management of Mrs. Oscar Beringer.)
EVERY EVENING at 8.30, TARES, a Play in Three Acts, by Mrs. Oscar Beringer. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Messrs. C. W. Somerset, G. Canninge, E. Hendrie, W. Guise, and J. G. Grahame; Miss Kate Rorke, Misses Mary Collette, Marie Hudspeth, Gracie Murielle, Mrs. Edmund Phelps, and Miss Gertrude Kingston. Preceded by, at 8.0, COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Mr. Charles Collette, &c.—Business Manager, Henry Ball.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 114th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES. Special prices:—Stalls: Adults, 7s. 6d.; Children, 5s. Dress circle: Children and Adults, 5s. Pit: Adults, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d. The performances of LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES will be DISCONTINUED after February 1st.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, PAUL JONES. Preceded by, at 7.30, JOHN SMITH. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St. Cyr, Jeanie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Henry Ashley, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Preston, and Frank Wyatt. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOROTHY. 860th Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, C. Saumarez, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 2, NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. MORNING PERFORMANCES, doors open 1.30. Children half price to Matinees.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
TO-DAY, at 3 and 7.30, Grand Pantomime, CINDERELLA, under direction of Oscar Barrett. Messrs. Edward Righton, Clarence J. Hague, and John D'Auban; Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Emma D'Auban, Mary Righton, Kate Vito, Amy Liddon, and Edith Bruce.

A MISCHIEVOUS SPEECH.

General Boulanger's election seems to have turned Mr. Stanhope's head. The coincidence of the declaration of his victory with the anniversary of the capitulation of Paris was striking, no doubt, just as it is remarkable that France should have declared against the parliamentary régime on the centenary of the French Revolution. But neither of these coincidences justifies Mr. Stanhope in making the speech with which he discredited himself and his Administration yesterday at Trigg. A Minister of the Crown is not a person who can lightly talk of impending war. Especially must a Secretary of State for War put a guard upon his lips, and abstain with the utmost care from all predictions of imminent hostilities. We confess we are amazed, and not a little disgusted, to find that Lord Salisbury could allow any of his Ministers to make such a mischievous speech as that which Mr. Stanhope indulged in yesterday. It is difficult to exaggerate its folly, or to overestimate the mischief which such heedless rhetoric may occasion unless Lord Salisbury takes promptly in hand the duty of correcting his subordinate's blunder.

We are heartily in accord with the Government in demanding an increase of the navy. As King Humbert told the Italian Parliament yesterday—

> Peace not guarded by arms is peace badly secured, and if my Government did not continue to devote its greatest care to the army and the fleet, which are the affirmation of our unity and the guarantee of our independence, it would betray the country.

It is the first duty of an English Government to maintain the "irresistible superiority" of our fleet. It is now more than four years since we demonstrated the fact that our fleet had fallen below its natural and normal strength, and we shall be agreeably surprised if even Mr. Stanhope has to-day fully mastered the significance of the facts and figures which we then set forth, and is prepared to give practical effect to the logical conclusions to which they pointed. In order to justify a large increase in the navy, there is no need to pile up the agony about impending war. If all Europe were in profound peace, the need for increasing the fleet would remain. We must have an "irresistible superiority" on the sea over France, said Mr. Cobden—says Mr. John Morley. But we have not got it, and as we cannot get it without expenditure we must be prepared to support the Ministry which is willing to make the improvement of the defences of the country the first business of next Session. Why, then, in the name of common-sense should Mr. Stanhope discredit a good cause and weaken his proposals beforehand by indulging in a perfectly gratuitous and wanton outburst of alarmist prediction concerning the imminence of war? By taking up that ground he has deserted a position that is impregnable to take up another which is untenable, and is exposed to a cross fire on every side.

That however is only one reason for deprecating the foolish talk in which Mr. Stanhope indulged yesterday; and it is a reason that concerns only our own country. Much more serious is the other ground for censure which the speech affords. We do not take the extreme alarmist view as to the certainty of an early war. We have great faith in the Emperor of Russia, in whose hands lie the issues of peace or war, and we do not expect that a shot will be fired in anger in Europe this year. But we admit that there is quite enough spilt gunpowder lying about on the Continent to make every one apprehensive. It is not necessary to believe that war is going to break out to-morrow to lead us to walk warily and to speak cautiously. But here is Mr. Stanhope, who takes a far more serious view of the situation, proclaiming at the top of his voice, roaring as it were with a speaking-trumpet in the ear of all Europe, that he, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War, who is privy to all the secrets of the Cabinet, believes that war is imminent! It is difficult, nay, it is impossible, short of an explicit declaration that despatches had been received announcing that war was to be declared in February, to frame a Ministerial statement more disquieting than his. Mr. Stanhope is a Cabinet Minister. All the despatches from our Ministers abroad go to him as much as to Lord Salisbury. He has a key to the Cabinet Red Box. He knows therefore what is going on. And this Minister so officially informed, tells Europe that war is approaching, speaks of the direst catastrophe that could ever burst in Europe as "the impending war," as if he would speak of the coming spring, and then by way of a final *coup de grâce* to the tranquillity of Europe tells us that the thunder-cloud of war will burst on us "probably sooner rather than later." We do not believe that he has any justification for making such a statement. He is simply trying in clumsy fashion to strengthen his hand against the day when he will bring in his increased estimates. But abroad he will not be so understood. We appeal, therefore, to Lord Salisbury to take the earliest possible opportunity of allaying the alarm which has been excited by Mr. Stanhope's mistake. That disclaimer he owes first to the reputation of his own Administration, but still more to the Powers responsible for the general peace.

ENGLAND'S DERELICTION OF DUTY, 1870-71.

By Admiral Maxse.

While the siege of Paris was going on, at the end of 1870, some of us—Radicals and Positivists—feeling very strongly that a continuation of the war was merely a prolongation of needless slaughter and suffering, did our best, to awaken public opinion to the fact that England might be able to do something, as a disinterested neutral Power, towards obtaining peace between the belligerents.

To "awaken public opinion" is by no means an easy task. There is a popular theory that a watchful divinity exists, named Public Opinion, always on the crouch, as it were, which but needs to be summoned in order to spring erect and assume an imperative mien. But those who have had anything to do with agitation know by sad experience what a delusion this theory is. How lethargic the creature is unless excited by catastrophe or sensation! The only strong argument against democracy as a form of government is that the diffusion of responsibility leads to its evasion. The formation of public opinion which is everybody's duty becomes nobody's.

On this occasion circumstances were of very favourable to our object. First of all, Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister, and Lord Granville was at the Foreign Office. Both might be relied on to do nothing whenever there was a question of exercising responsibility abroad. The great Liberal party was in power, and smitten paralytic by the non-intervention doctrine; the Radical party was divided. The Conservatives were alienated from France, and could view her disasters with equanimity in consequence of the hateful Republic she had proclaimed. The newspapers were indifferent, and followed party lines. Such opinion as we managed to express the autocratic editor threw into small type and obscure paragraphs. The great London papers monopolize the channels of information, and close them at will. Whether they stimulate opinion or repress it, whether they take a strong line or a feeble one, depends entirely upon the character and sympathies of their particular editors. In those days lukewarm editors of the great dailies were in power, and the London press remained an indifferent spectator of the Continental strife, except so far as energy was required to cater for sensational war news.

Our movement was popular among the more intelligent of the working classes, but we had no names among us to command attention, or tall type. We had as working class leaders Messrs. Odger and Bradlaugh, but their names were always relegated to the very lowest class of type, generally of a blurred appearance; indeed, it was almost wicked to mention Mr. Bradlaugh's name. We had one brilliant writer, Mr. Frederic Harrison, who appealed with his customary eloquence to England through the limited circulation of the *Fortnightly Review*. He adjured her no longer to stand apart, "now with an air of Pharisaical neutrality, now with a flood of pulpit good advice . . . gaping on in maudlin hymns to its own exceeding good fortune." But it is to be feared that these articles did no more than give an intellectual zest to the pallid clubman or literary dilettante; and unfortunately there was the editor of the same review at hand to extinguish any spark which Mr. Harrison's fiery appeal might ignite. Mr. John Morley shivered at the prospect of England interfering, exclaiming: "Even if Paris were razed to the ground and its site were sown with salt, nothing should induce us to throw ourselves into the bloody whirlpool." It was in such exaggerated language that he strove to prevent our assuming any responsibility as mediators.

We held a meeting at St. James's Hall on January 10, 1871, at which we called upon the English Government to intervene and ascertain what the German terms of peace were, and to resist, if necessary, the dis-

VILLAGE ECHOES.

Lord Hampden's model dairy at Glynde, near Lewes, is undergoing extensive alterations. At present the dairy is capable of dealing with 800 gallons of milk per day, but last summer the local farmers were anxious to dispose of a much larger quantity. With the new machinery that is being laid down, the additional utensils with which the dairy is being provided, and the measures that are being taken to improve the water supply, it is expected that 2,000 gallons of milk can be received every day. The rapid growth of his undertaking is the more gratifying to the late Speaker, inasmuch as when it was first started, nearly two years ago, the farmers quite failed to realize its usefulness.

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The emigration agent is at work in the village. At Watton, in Norfolk, a lecture was recently delivered by an emigration commissioner from Queensland, and after numerous questions had been answered the names of a number of labourers wishing to emigrate were taken. An emissary of the Central Emigration Society has visited Stratfieldsaye to convince the rural mind of the superiority of South Africa over Berkshire.

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The Rev. R. E. Willis, the Baptist minister at Bildeston, in Suffolk, recently did good by stealth and now blushes to find it fame. The dulness and dreariness of the village excited his pity, and he resolved to do what he could to brighten the daily lives of the people. He obtained the drying room of an old tannery and purchased the materials necessary for altering it into a library and reading room. He next communicated his design to some artisan in his congregation, who gladly undertook to make the necessary alterations. The room was then thrown open to the villagers, and, other assistance being forthcoming, Mr. Willis was able to make the new institution more attractive than the inn.

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This is no uncommon story, I suppose, of Nonconformist work in the villages, but it has an interesting sequel. Mr. Cuthbert Quilter, M.P., accompanied by the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood, the other day opened an industrial exhibition at Bildeston, which was the direct outcome of the Baptist minister's humble labours. Carved woodwork and needlework done in labourers' cottages were a great feature of the exhibition. The Home Industries Association sent down one or two of its members to give instruction to the villagers, and the exhibition, it is said, has given quite a stimulus to practical art education in Suffolk.

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One of the Lincolnshire vicars has been taken to task for owning land which he refuses to let in allotments. The vicar's defence, however, is complete. Far from being the extensive landowner he had been described, the vicar pleads that all he has is three roods, held in succession by the vicars of Terrington from time immemorial, and originally given "for a sermon on Good Friday." The little vineyard had been offered to a labourer as an allotment, but declined on account of the unsuitability of the soil and the remoteness of the site. The little incident illustrates the growing earth hunger of the landless, which is making the territorial monopolist unpopular as he was never unpopular before.

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A windfall has just come to a young farm labourer living near Masborough, Nottinghamshire. He inherits a fortune of several thousand pounds from a relative abroad.

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The conservators of Ashdown Forest are still at war with the foresters. The latter recently held a meeting at the village of Nutley, when it was stated that the use of the schoolroom had been refused, although it was frequently lent to the Primrose League. The foresters claim the right of cutting litter and carrying away timber, while the conservators declare that under an old Act of Parliament the forest is the property of the Crown and not of the people. A son of one of the foresters was recently sent to prison for cutting litter for his father, while Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, it is stated, was allowed to carry away 250 holly trees.

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A story is told of the Essex County Council election, which quite vindicates the wit of the East Anglian labourer. At one of the polling stations a reporter was offered a cigar by a friend, who happened to be the agent of one of the candidates. The cigar was declined, whereupon the following colloquy took place between the agent and one of two labourers who were standing by. "Ye don't gi'e us cigars, and we want 'em more than he do." "You know I am not allowed to," the agent replied. The rustic, however, was resolved to drive a coach and horses through the Corrupt Practices Act, and brilliantly exclaimed, "Then why don't ye gie 'em to him and he gie 'em to us?"

News of another burial scandal comes from the village of Bagillt, Flintshire. The scene of it was not this time the parish churchyard but the unsectarian cemetery; and the offender for once is neither vicar nor curate but a Nonconformist minister who neglected to keep his appointment to officiate at the grave. After waiting patiently for an hour, the mourners despatched the sexton into the village to find a suitable person to conduct some kind of a funeral service. He found a joiner who was capable of repeating the Lord's Prayer and reading a portion of Scripture, and the coffin, which had been resting on the chapel steps, was not lowered into the grave without some form of "funeral note." The conduct of the defaulting minister has caused considerable indignation, especially amongst Dissenters, who look upon the shepherd of their flock as having scored on the side of the enemy.

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Two fine specimens of the Pallas sandgrouse have recently been shot near Wantage. According to the vicar of Childrey, they are the first birds of the kind that have been seen in the country. Under an Act that comes into force on February 1, the killing of such bird becomes a penal offence. During the three years the Act is to remain in operation it is hoped that this beautiful species of the feathered race will permanently establish itself in England. Hitherto, our wet summers have caused few sandgrouse to breed here.

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Village school children are not to be without free dinners. The Rev. J. Le M. Shallis, the vicar of Burgess Hill, Sussex, has recognized that the brain cannot be nourished on an empty stomach, and he has entered enthusiastically into the movement to give free dinners to the poorer children attending the board school in his parish. The children, however, have to obtain certain good marks for regular attendance before they are entitled to a free dinner ticket. The vicar's efforts are being well supported by his well-to-do parishioners, and a marked increase in the regular attendance of the scholars has taken place.

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Some forcible instances of deterioration in the value of land have just occurred in Berks and Essex. A farm of 340 acres on Sheppey, which was bought for £16,000, is now offered for £3,400, and a farm of 260 acres near Chelmsford can actually be purchased for so small a sum as £1,820.

Villager.

memberment of France. It was perfectly clear that France was ready to accept reasonable or indeed humiliating terms. It seemed to require but the friendly offices of a neutral Great Power to ascertain the conqueror's conditions and to negotiate on them. I quote here some of my own words used at the time:—

"We are entitled, therefore, to inquire what the German terms of peace are. If they appear just and reasonable we should then press their acceptance upon the French; if, on the other hand, they appear to us—an impartial nation, acting without ulterior motive in the interest of European peace—unjust, and likely to excite further war, then we should with firmness, but without menace, remonstrate and endeavour to abate them."

There is unfortunately a Peace Society in England. That society appeared as a deputation at the St. James's Hall meeting, in the persons of Messrs. Lucraft and Galbraith, and did its best to spoil the effect of our demonstration. The very well intentioned persons who form the Peace Society seem to imagine that because they stick the word "peace" on their caps they must necessarily work for peace, whereas they may in reality be working for war. In this case they did their best to assure a continuation of the carnage by damaging the only movement that there was in favour of intervention by England. Here was a despatch or two which might have been written by the English Foreign Minister, and within a few days a truce would have been signed, the siege of Paris would have been raised, and thousands of human beings saved from the hospital or the grave.

Now, this is no surmise or conjecture on my part. I make the following circumstances known for the first time with a full sense of the gravity of the statement, and I accept the entire responsibility of doing so. During the siege of Paris the British representative at the German headquarters was Mr. Odo Russell, who afterwards became Lord Ampthill and our Ambassador at Berlin. It appears to have struck him at some time while the siege was going on, judging no doubt from an intimate acquaintance with the situation at Versailles, that a favourable moment had arrived for the friendly office of a neutral Power to be exerted in the cause of peace. Acting, then, entirely on his own initiative, he made a special journey to England in order to see Lord Granville. He paid his visit to him at Walmer Castle. There he did his best to convince Lord Granville that England might usefully mediate between the belligerents, and he even drew up a despatch embodying the terms which he thought would be suitable for approaching the German and French Governments. That document is probably in existence among the Foreign Office papers, unless Mr. Odo Russell preserved it himself. Lord Granville received this proposal with distinct disapproval. I have much personal regard for Lord Granville, and it is certainly not pleasant to blame him, but when a great European calamity, the effect of which will last for generations, is occasioned by a shameful neglect of duty—or at least by a shameful blunder on the part of England's Foreign Minister—it is excusable if an Englishman forgets his personal regard for the man in his indignation with the Minister.

Lord Granville but too faithfully expressed Mr. Gladstone's views at the Foreign Office—Mr. Gladstone has no foreign policy at all beyond pacific intentions; but pacific intentions are not sufficient to secure peace, as Mr. Gladstone discovered in the case of Egypt, and they will not apparently guide a nation which is called upon to act in a great European crisis. Lord Granville was but a placid figure head at the Foreign Office, representing feebleness, urbanity, and an amiable desire to make things smooth all round. Mr. Odo Russell's proposal found no favour with him at all: but he could not refuse to consult Mr. Gladstone on the subject. And so the one brother Cheeryble went to the other brother Cheeryble, and the two puzzled their heads distressfully over this extremely awkward proposal.

While the brothers deliberated the cannon rang their charges out, and shot and shell crashed through the houses around Paris, and through the long day and night, killing and wounding; famine, privation, and all the horrors of siege formed the lot of the most beautiful city in the world, with its two million inhabitants. Surely it was worth while risking even a diplomatic rebuff rather than not endeavour to stop such terror and desolation. But the brothers were of one mind; they were peace men, disciples of Cobden and of the school of non-intervention—in other words, they were the slaves of a narrow and pusillanimous doctrine. They dismissed the messenger of peace; they would do nothing. Packets of lint—even bales of it—England would send, but the strong word which would have dispersed the storm, No! Mr. Odo Russell returned to his post at Versailles disheartened and discomfited. The siege went on to its bitter end.

Now for the climax. After the war was over, and when Lord Ampthill was our Ambassador at Berlin, Prince Bismarck informed him, and the Crown Prince informed him also, that the German authorities had expected England would have offered mediation when they were before Paris, and that *they would have accepted it*!

There is not the smallest doubt but that if mediation had been entertained at any time during the siege, before the city had surrendered, it would have resulted in far more honourable terms of peace for France than those which were dictated after its capitulation, by conquerors flushed with success, and without any neutral Power to act as a mediator between them and the crushed enemy. Lorraine with Metz would certainly have been saved to France. The terms of peace actually imposed were in reality not terms of peace at all but terms of an armistice. Europe has been preparing for war ever since. It was the territorial spoliation of France which destroyed all hopes of a permanent peace. It was vain for Germany to proclaim peace when she carried off Alsace and a large portion of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville. As well might a man proclaim universal brotherhood after carrying off his neighbour's wife. Englishmen may not like a Republic, but they should be just; let them consider what their feelings would have been if, after a disastrous war with France, she had annexed the Isle of Wight, the Bill of Portland, and the long stretch of English coast as far as Portsmouth, the French Möltke having decided that this occupation was a military necessity to secure a peaceful Channel. Austria sustained terrible defeat at the hands of Germany in 1866: why has durable peace been established between them? Because not an inch of territory was annexed.

It would, I think, be difficult to give a more signal illustration of the evasion of our responsibilities abroad than is presented in the story I have related above. No cuckoo cry of "Jingo" or sneers at "quarter-deck politicians" can conjure away the crushing condemnation it affords of the schools of non-intervention and "scuttle." The shame of England and her dereliction of duty at a great European crisis, that is the outcome of the tenets of these schools, the offspring of Mr. Morley's homilies, and the legacy which we owe to the philanthropic statesmanship of Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone.

MR. BIGGAR'S BACON BUSINESS IN LONDON.

Mr. Joseph Biggar, M.P., has opened a large provision establishment at Islington, under the name of Thomas J. Lipton. This is the second opened in London. The first was opened a year ago at Westbourne-grove. The shop at Islington employs forty hands, and was opened the week before Christmas, when there was a display of two thousand hams hanging from the ceiling, all of which were sold out between Friday and the following Monday. At night the place was so crowded it was almost impossible to get in. The chief things sold are pork, cheese, butter, and poultry. Mr. Lipton is doing great damage to the Home and Colonial Stores opposite. The other establishments of Thomas J. Lipton are shops at Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Leeds, Manchester (3), Huddersfield, Liverpool, Preston, Sunderland, South Shields, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Leith, Aberdeen, Glasgow (7), Paisley, Greenock, Perth, and Dundee. His export stores are at Lancefield-street, Glasgow, and 57 and 59, Seel-street, Liverpool.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The question whether the Local Government Act has established a social revolution in the English counties, or whether it has only confirmed the ascendency of quarter sessions under another name, is one upon which it would at present be premature to pronounce. When the elections are completed we shall have a very interesting gauge of the extent to which county gentlemen have performed their duties in the past and in the present by analyzing the result of the elections. Where country gentlemen have done their duty, country gentlemen will probably still be found to the fore, but in those districts where they have lived solely for their pleasure, and have only discharged the duties of property in a Clanricardian sense, we shall probably find that they have been superseded by butchers, bakers, tinkers, and all manner of men, whose advent to power must be regarded by a Conservative Administration with profound dismay. The result varies so much even in different divisions of the same county that it is impossible to form any general judgment for another week to come.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech to the Birmingham jewellers contains some amusing touches, especially that in which he defended the thesis that jewellery was a greater necessity of existence than food, drink, clothes, and even tobacco, but there is much more important matter in the brief note which he addressed to the carters of the Birmingham railway companies. He wrote:—

You may rely on my sympathy in all efforts to secure a reasonable day's wages in return for a fair day's work. I do not believe that very long hours are good either for the men or their employers.

This may mean nothing. But it may mean much. Our duty is to encourage Mr. Chamberlain to make it mean much. The working classes will wait with interest to see what practical shape his sympathy will take.

The Lord Mayor will read with great satisfaction King Humbert's address to the Italian Parliament yesterday. One passage runs thus:—

Our fathers accumulated great treasures, but the way in which they are used does not always correspond with the object intended, nor with the spirit or requirements of modern life. It is for you to reorganize these works of charity, and to make them serve their real end by means of a law relating to internal colonization. We shall endeavour to offer to intending emigrants more remunerative lands at home.

His Majesty is evidently going to give the Lord Mayor a friendly lead. The hint as to the best means of utilizing the endowments of the City will not be thrown away.

Lord Clanricarde is one of the most amusing letter-writers who ever addressed communications to the *Times*. From his letter to-day it appears that he is quite satisfied that he practically performs the chief duties of property on his Galway estates. Considering that he has never looked near them for fourteen years, that he has set at defiance the urgent advice of one agent after another, with disastrous results to the agents and to the property, considering that the utmost extent of his charities out of a rent roll from 56,000 acres is £10 a year, and that as a result of his abdication and insistence on the rigid collection of rents, which his agents themselves considered to be too high, is that there have been eighteen murders in two years without a single conviction following any case, and no rent at all paid since 1886, Lord Clanricarde's idea of the discharge of the duties of property seems to be almost as extraordinary as Lord Clanricarde himself.

We heartily rejoice to see Lord Grey's hand once more in the *Times*, especially when the octogenarian recluse of Howick breaks silence in order to plead for the good cause which he has at heart to-day. He mourns over the laches of our Colonial Office, and proves the urgent need for taking immediate measures for establishing British authority in South Africa. As Lord Grey promises in a subsequent letter—

To point out what are the means by which I am convinced that this object might be accomplished without imposing any burden on the British Treasury, and with the greatest advantage to all parties concerned,

we postpone further comment at present.

Of the two schemes for crushing General Boulanger, attributed to M. Floquet this morning, one is heroic but impossible, the other harmless but ineffectual. To "make a plebiscitary agitation a penal offence" would be impossible; for it would be directed not merely against the General, but against his quarter of a million of supporters in Paris. As for substituting *scrutin d'arrondissement* for *scrutin de liste*, the only objection to it is that it is not in the least likely to serve its object. When a tap is running strongly, it makes no difference whether you measure it in a pint pot or a gallon jar.

The best possible answer to any hopes that M. Floquet may base on the substitution of voting in single-membered districts for voting by departmental "lists" is afforded by the actual figures of Sunday's election. In every arrondissement but one, General Boulanger was in a majority. At a general election, therefore, under *scrutin d' arrondissement*, he would have carried nineteen seats, against one retained by the Opportunists. He could hardly have hoped to do more, unless his organization was absolutely perfect under *scrutin de liste*.

The *arrondissement* in which General Boulanger failed to secure a majority was the third district or "Arrondissement du Temple" lying between the Rue du Temple and the Bastille, south of the main boulevards. It comprises most of what was once called the "Marais"—the centre of Parisian fashion under Louis XIII.—the home of petty *rentiers* in the early part of this century, and now a busy hive of industry. Hereabouts all the brass and bronze work of Paris is done, here also all the Paris toy merchants have their emporiums. The workpeople employed here live, however, in outlying neighbourhoods, and the voters are almost entirely manufacturers and shopkeepers with a sprinkling of clerks. Here the General only polled 6,792 votes against 7,645 given to M. Jacques, and 404 obtained by M. Boulé. In every other arrondissement Boulanger had a majority over Jacques. That in which he polled the largest number of votes was the eighteenth—Montmartre—where the Commune originated, where M. Clémenceau for many years exercised paramount influence, and where artists and literary men are largely mingled with artisans and labourers. Here Boulanger obtained no fewer than 16,075 votes against 10,375 given to M. Jacques. The General's majority was also very considerable in the Vaugirard district, where the religious element prevails. In such quarters of Paris as Menilmontant, the Buttes Chaumont, Batignolles, the Gobelins, and Reuilly—all districts where the working classes largely predominate—Boulanger, on an average, obtained three votes against every two that were given to his competitors. The only one of the so-called "wealthy" arrondissements in which he was closely followed by his antagonists was that where the great Blowitz has his headquarters—the Bourse. Here the General only beat M. Jacques by a couple of hundred votes. It may be added that in the suburbs his majority was overwhelming. He obtained 35,064 votes out of 53,879 recorded in the arrondissement of St. Denis, and 24,457 out of 40,998 polled in that of Sceaux. The poll was really heavier than has been officially recorded. Several thousand bulletins, it appears, bore some such mention as "ex-Minister of War" after Boulanger's name, and this being illegal, all voting papers on which any inscription of the kind was found were annulled, and not allowed for in the counting.

Meanwhile what makes all this talk of retaliatory legislation by the Republicans on account of Sunday's election so absurd is that the chief offenders were themselves Republicans. M. Blowitz brings this out very clearly this morning:—

Out of General Boulanger's 244,000 votes, only 90,000 or 100,000 can have been given by Conservatives. M. Hervé, the Royalist candidate, polled 110,000 in 1885. Now the 10,000 votes given to M. de Lesseps, M. Pasteur, and other outsiders must be deducted and another 10,000 were probably neutral, as recommended by M. Ferdinand Duval, in accordance with the orders of the Comte de Paris. How, therefore, can we account for the General having nearly half the Republicans?

How to account for it, does not so much matter. To recognize it, is the first thing. Nothing can be more futile than to talk of General Boulanger's victory as due solely to the avowed enemies of the Republic, when he actually secured the votes of half the Republicans in Paris.

The news of greatest moment to the greatest number this morning is concerned not with Boulanger but with billiards. According to a decision given yesterday by Mr. Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Wills, to play at billiards for money is to gamble; and any publican or owner of a public billiard table may be fined for allowing gaming if he allows his table to be so used. If this decision is affirmed and acted upon, it will create quite a revolution in the social economy of the country. It is idle to suppose that "skittle pool" can be put down by a judicial decision. And if the decision in question is generally enforced, billiard clubs will come to be substituted for billiard rooms in public-houses. Perhaps it would not be altogether a bad thing.

It is a very charming story that is told of the Crown Prince of Servia this morning. This poor lad, as will be remembered, was torn from his mother's arms by the Prussian gendarmes (in obedience to the orders of his abandoned father) at Wiesbaden, but he is tenderly devoted to the exiled Queen, his mother, and if his father, fortunately, were to disappear from the scene, her Majesty Queen Nathalie would at once return, to act as Regent during his minority. The story is that at the Palace the other day a dinner was given to the Crown Prince by the officers of a Servian battalion, of which he is titular commander. One of the officers, not thinking what would happen, asked the Crown Prince to propose a toast: the boy, without a moment's hesitation, proposed the health of his dearly-beloved mother. For a moment they hesitated, and then recovering self-possession drank to the health of the Crown Prince's mother, thereby avoiding the necessity of calling her Queen. The devotion of the lad to his unfortunate mother is a very pleasing incident in the squalid waste of Servian politics.

A calculation has recently been made that there are employed 5,000 men in connection with the various packs of hounds kept for hunting in this country. If this be correct, there must be involved an annual expenditure of £400,000. This is, however, only the direct expenditure, for in addition there must be added the personal outlay on the part of hunters, which must considerably exceed the sum named. If we say that the total expenditure is a million of money there will be no over-statement. This is not a large sum to disseminate over the country, but it is by no means to be despised, and were it not for hunting there is every probability that it would fall to the commercial classes, or the parasites of society, rather than to the rural population. There is a reverse side to the picture, in that farmers suffer great loss from the depredations of foxes, but we have no means of calculating what these losses are.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DINNERS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—An error appears in "School Board Sketches," by an Insider, appearing in your issse of the 25th inst., which I shall be obliged by your allowing me to correct. In referring to the discussion upon Mr. Conybeare's motion as to the best means of facilitating the good work of existing charitable organizations for feeding hungry board school children whose homes are destitute, your correspondent says:—"Hereon a smart debate. Messrs. Laing and Foster hostile, &c." I spoke and voted in favour of Mr. Conybeare's motion, with which I heartily agree—I am, sir, yours obediently,

Arundel House, Eastbourne, Jan. 26. HARRY S. FOSTER.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL ON LORD CLANRICARDE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I am no friend of Lord Clanricarde, and have no objection whatever to this proceeding of Mr. Russell's except that it is, in this instance, a transparent political trick. Is it not time, in the interests of truth, if not of fair play, to protest against every one from Mr. Balfour to Mr. Russell making this nobleman their scapegoat? Why should he be singled out for unique execration by the apologist-general of Irish landlordism? Lord Clanricarde seems to lack courtesy and accessibility, and perhaps other qualities desirable in big landlords in any country, and especially in Ireland. But the question is, whether there is, as regards actual dealings with his tenants, any essential difference between him and the other evicting landlords, whose sins Mr. Russell would wash whiter than snow. Mr. Russell's own letter is the best answer. Taking his statements as gospel, which I am far from doing myself, he would seem to prove that there is not any exceptionally iniquitious rack-renting on the estates. He is therefore, on the merits of the land question, pretty much in the position of other landlords. Yet Mr. Russell assumes the part of indignant virtue and would pitchfork this nobleman out of his Galway possessions. Why? When you sift the grounds the real reason does not seem to be this man's injustice to his wretched tenants, but because he has the want of taste to leave the remains of his father and mother nearly exposed to the elements, and the want of liberality to give only £10 a year to local purposes from a rent-roll of £20,000. This is really the cheapest playing to the gallery. Mr. Russell may think it will salve the complacent and not too sensitive conscience of a stray Liberal Unionist or two, but does he think it will go down with the tenant farmers of South Tyrone? I imagine those offshoots of the sturdy race, whose verdict has just been pronounced, will mutter a short and expressive word when they read Mr. Russell's letter at Govan, and may remind him somewhat rudely that the question of unjust rents and unjust arrears is the common chord of sympathy, existing even when unexpressed, between parts of Ireland even so dissimilar as Galway and Tyrone; and that a man cannot be loyal to a principle in Ulster which he uses every pretext to betray in Connaught.—I am, yours, &c.,

F. A. CHANNING.

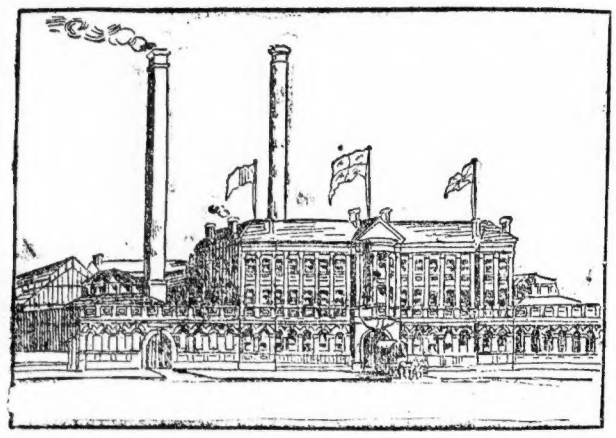
THE LARGEST MONEY-MAKERS IN THE WORLD.

A VISIT TO THE BIRMINGHAM MINT.

IT is by no means generally known that an appreciable proportion of our bronze and silver coins at present in circulation never saw the dies of the Royal Mint on Tower-hill, but are made in Birmingham.

THE LITTLE "H" ON PENNYPIECES.

Have you never noticed a little letter H on some of the pennies you have had from time to time in your hands? This is the superscription of Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons, the proprietors of the Birmingham Mint. The grandfather of the present Ralph Heaton invented the hot shot used at the siege of Gibraltar, and was pointed out by General Elliott as "the man who saved



Gibraltar." Money has been made in Birmingham for a long time back. Matthew Boulton issued a large quantity of the old-fashioned copper coinage, and in 1850 the Heatons bought the machinery of the Soho works when it was sold. Of course the machinery which they use at present is essentially modern and of their own construction. So successful has it been that they have supplied all the now-used presses to the Royal Mint, and have entirely fitted up the brand-new Imperial Mint that the Chinese Government have recently gone in for, and as this establishment covers more than six acres of ground, and will contain ninety presses, while our own Tower-hill Mint can number only sixteen, the importance of the work may be understood. The new Chinese Mint is indeed the largest in the world. But Messrs. Heaton have made money for nearly every civilized and uncivilized country. Every colony has had money from Birmingham. The people of Denmark and Bulgaria, of Hayti and Japan, of Sweden and Servia, of Guernsey, and even Germany, must often make their purchases with "Brummagem" money. In one part of the world alone, Venezuela, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Colombia have each been patrons of the Birmingham Mint. Messrs. Heaton have had instructions not only in Chinese, Japanese, and Arabic, but in Burmese, in which tongue they possess an interesting document to the following effect:—"We, the Atween Woon, Yay Bhat-Mynigi Woon, Yaw Myoza-Min, and Minghee-Minlha-Maha-See, Burmese Ministers of State, do hereby certify that the great merchant and his deputy undertook, in the name of the most powerful God (on oath) to purchase for us instruments with which to coin money, and that they arrived in this heaven-like country in February, 1864. The said merchant also sent a foreman to manage our Mint, and he has proved himself a most able man in his business, and the Ministers are therefore most thankful to God. Now if they (the parties above referred to) continue to perform the business of the Mint as they would wish to perform those things relating to God, they will confer benefit upon future generations." Among foreign orders may be mentioned between three and four thousand tons of quarter-annas for India.

THE SECRETS OF MONEY-MAKING.

As to the coining trade, it may be briefly said that money-making is very much like button-making. You prepare your metal and stamp it out, and there you are in either case. The chief difference between the two industries appears to be that while there is a demand for buttons all the year round coining necessarily proceeds in a series of "bursts." At the Mint the visitor is first shown the stores. In the bronze department there were some twenty tons of copper ingots piled up, and about as much metal for alloy, and a good deal of rolled copper. The intrinsic value of coins varies according to the country. Our coinage is about the best. The bronze is made from 95 per cent. of copper, 4 per cent. of tin, and 1 per cent. of zinc. The silver contains 9.25 of silver to 1.75 of copper. The copper and silver stores and weighing-out departments are kept separate, one metal being of more value than the other, and it being necessary to be more exact in the case of the bronze than in that of the silver coins. The process through which the metal goes from which bronze coins are struck is simple. First it is melted up in crucibles; second, it is formed into bars by means of the moulds into which it is poured; third, it is rolled; fourth, it is heated to soften it; fifth, it is thrown into cold water, by which means it is prevented from cracking when, sixth, it is again rolled; seventh, the copper strips are dropped into diluted acid baths in order to be cleaned; eighth, they are rolled again. The strips are then taken to the cutting-out machine, in which, the metal being inserted, the blanks are rapidly and automatically struck out. In the room where this is done—a peculiarly small coin for the East was being cut out during my visit—there are blanks all about the floor. Trampling over them, the visitor notices a little machine into which two girls push blanks through a tube as fast as they can crush them in. This apparatus mills the edges of the blanks, and when they have been milled they are ready to be annealed. The annealing is done by placing the blanks in air-tight pots and putting the pots into a furnace. On being emptied out of the pots the blanks are black and scaly. An acid bath and a good rubbing in a revolving barrel half full of sawdust soon polishes them, however, and they are then ready to receive the impress of the dies. The metal which is made into silver coins practically goes through the same process. In weighing the copper blanks (by the hundred) more "tolerance" is of course permitted than could be allowed in the case of silver coins. The annealing to which the coins are subjected is done to make them less brittle, and therefore more likely to take the impress of the dies properly. To ascertain when the rolled-out metal has reached the requisite thinness one blank is struck from the middle of each silver strip and weighed. The copper strips are judged simply by gauge.

HOW THIEVING IS PREVENTED.

It is much easier to coin silver and copper than gold. A bit of copper or silver lost, or a few blanks unaccounted for, do not make much difference, but the smallest loss of gold is a more or less serious matter. Even when the commoner metals are being minted the men have to account for what is entrusted to them, and they stand on gratings that metal may not stick to their boots, and in certain parts of the money factory they are not allowed out from morning till night, their dinners being brought to them. In one of the Indian mints the men have in the morning and evening to strip, and then to clamber naked over a high barrier, in order that thieving may be prevented. Such a Draconian system could scarcely be carried out in Birmingham, and indeed there is little inducement to men to steal coin, as it would be difficult to dispose of when stolen. Metal in the rough is purloined in the way that most manufacturers are familiar with, but the Birmingham mint has nothing specially to complain of in this direction.

HOW THE STAMPING IS DONE.

As has been said, the pieces are not weighed singly, but in quantities. The process of impressing the inscription on both sides of the blanks is a superlatively simple one where modern machinery is concerned. A dozen large coining presses, one the biggest in the world, stand together in one room. Each machine is furnished with a brass tube like the mouth of an office speaking pipe, and into the aperture in question girls simply drop the blanks as quickly as they like. The almost noiseless machine is quite automatic; the blanks are quietly pushed by it one by one between the obverse and the reverse dies, the dies come together, and the blanks move on and smartly rattle down a tube into a box placed to catch them. The biggest press is sufficiently powerful to have stamped such large affairs as the Jubilee medals, which are three inches in diameter. When the blanks have been converted into coins by the dies they are, for easier and more certain inspection and for counting, spread out on "counting boards," boards which have exactly a hundred holes. When finally passed they are packed into strong boxes or barrels. These are of extraordinary strength, and a wire fastened to the lid passing through each barrel or box and out by a small hole in the bottom, upon which a seal is placed, it is almost impossible to tamper with them without detection. Those parts of the Mint in which the final operations are carried on are glass-walled, and a glass-sided office is fitted up for the convenience of the representative of any Government who may care to be present while his country's minting is carried on.

PROFESSOR PEARSON ON THE WOMAN'S QUESTION.*

IN a volume recently published there have appeared three papers dealing with woman's position.

In the first, "The Woman's Question," an attempt is made to outline in its complexity that large body of problems in connection with woman, her natural powers, her relation to man, and her position in human society, over which our own and many succeeding generations will have to labour. The paper is in no way an attempt at the solution of these problems: as little is it an attempt at their final and complete statement; it is an outline, but an outline of such irritating suggestiveness that the reader is impelled to work at its completion.

In the second, "A Sketch of the Sex-relations in Primitive and Mediæval Germany," the writer deals with the past. He paints rapidly the picture of that which he conceives woman's early position to have been among the Aryan peoples, a picture suggested by a study of German folk-lore, mythology, and hero-legend. Brilliant, imaginative—using that word to denote the power of mind by which the palæontologist of genius reconstructs from a few broken bones and fragments an entire extinct creature, where a more technical intellect sees only disconnected fragment; a power dangerous only when the constructing mind fails to hold its creation as tentative, but impossible to be overrated as a factor in human progress when so held—the paper remains a stimulative and suggestive, temporary construction; the body of exact facts for whose upbuilding the author promises, in a note, at some future period to lay before us.

In the third paper the writer deals neither directly with the past nor the present; it is a study of the future seen by their light; an attempt to figure the relations of man and woman, and of woman to the world of unsexual interests, in the time to which we are hurrying. More inquisitive than dogmatic, more eager to state justly than to demand assent, these papers remain, since the publication of Mill's "Subjection of Woman," the most valuable contribution to the solution of the woman's problem that has proceeded from the pen of any man. It is not in the intensity of sympathy with woman, nor is it even the rare elevation of the spirit in which all matters relating to sex are touched, nor the isolated new facts and theories that are brought forward, which give these papers their value. One may, as does the present writer, strongly dissent from certain of their theories—*i.e.*, from the theory of the causes which originally led to woman's subjection; to certain suggestions as to the desirability of woman's dependence on the State under certain conditions, &c.—yet their value remains untouched.

We are well accustomed to see the woman's question dealt with from many points of view: that of the party politician, who asks, "Will change in her position give me the more or the less of votes?" and who goes no further; that of the somewhat less than average man, who asks, "Will her freedom incommode me?" that of the man and woman who believe that given to woman the right to cast her ball into a ballot box, and the end of human evolution is accomplished. We have heard the cry of the supported wife desiring more of personal freedom; the bitter cry of the labouring mother, supporting herself and those she has borne, crying out more against fate than man, because labouring as man she does not receive his reward; the yet more bitter and suppressed cry of the childless single brain or hand worker, who cries, "I labour as man, I suffer as woman, I have not the man's large field of labour nor the mother's joy!" We hear—may hear, if we listen intently, the whispered cry of the most suffering of living things—"Man has sinned with me, but he has not suffered with me! I bear the weight alone!" We have heard, and shall yet hear more loudly, the cry of the outraged human intellect embodied in woman form demanding fiercely, as the birthright of common humanity, that food which is its life: and one who is keen may even hear the curiously answering cry of the complex, developed sons of our age. "Our fathers," they mutter, "sought for the physical in woman, and found it; our sexual needs have ceased to be purely physical; the larger part of our life has become reflex and mental, not purely sensational; in this complex new life, with its sexual needs, we are alone." The first Adam walked in his material garden, and found there one meet to walk with him; but the new Adam, in his garden of the intellect, walks solitary, and questions the meetness of his help. Other views we have, and the student, turning over the leaves of the past, has sometimes whole-heartedly devoted himself to the spelling out of woman's past story. But one thing we lack—the treatment of the woman's problem as a whole, as a mighty world's question, having its roots embedded deep in the earliest past, human and simply animal; with its branches interknit in the present with every form of human existence, the tending and shaping of which to our purposes in the future must depend on our knowledge of its root and manner of growth, and the windings of its branches. In these papers, however lightly and quickly the gigantic problem is touched, it is touched in its entirety.

It is as though one accustomed to look at a scene through the chinks and crannies of a wall—so small sometimes that as in the case of the party politician the man sees nothing but his own eyelashes—were suddenly placed on an eminence, with the scene at his feet; covered here and there by mists, distorted by the play of crossing lights, limited by the power of the eye that sees, nevertheless a whole landscape broad and open. No clearness of partial view can take the place of this free vision; our most crying need to-day is in this matter of woman to see her position as a whole and the connection between its parts.

But as important as the open standpoint is the nature of the glance thrown from it. It is not enough that we are placed where we can see: the more vital question, is *how* we see. A something of the small child's passionate love of truth when it asks simply of everything it meets, "What are you?" and "Why are you here?" and seeks nothing for itself, but the answer to its question, moves in these pages. Lost, oftenest, when men and women gain adult years with their powerful self-interests, this quality is, when retained through life, the most precious of the gifts with which any child of Humanity can be endowed for the benefit of all, and it is especially in dealing with the woman's question we have need of it; this question so vitally touches Humanity that over the strongest eye there tends to grow a film of personal bias. It is this passionate desire simply to see, to rub away every film, this fearless impartiality, which lends to Mr. Pearson's papers a greatness which all their deficiencies cannot take from them.

Pathetically crude sometimes, pathetically because we see it rises from the over-intensity of the strained nerves in their desire to see in a certain direction; showing a certain colour-blindness at times for certain shades of common colour, which must limit the usefulness of the work for those whose eyes, seeing no other, are not able to understand that which is painted without them; written with haste, not as of one who despises his work, but rather of one who seeks to note down breathlessly each point as it flashes on him, fearing it may escape him if he wait an instant; showing a slight inclination at times to treat the whole subject as rather one of statics than dynamics, there runs through these papers an element which we know not where we shall elsewhere find in the treatment of the woman question. It is in the intensity of the desire to learn the truth in this matter, and in the call which runs through the entire work—"Canst thou not come and stand with me? thou mayst see a little further than I. There is much to see!"—that its unique power lies: it is this which gives to the work, seemingly dry and pedantic, its deeply human pulsation.

One cause only we have of quarrel with Professor Pearson—that he has not published these papers. Printed at first, he tells us, in pamphlet form, they were accessible only to that small public, if, indeed, such a public exists, who consume pamphlets. They now appear as parts of a large volume. Undoubtedly they gain much by their present position: far as the cry seems from the "Ethic of Renunciation," "The Kingdom of God in Munster," "The Enthusiasm of the Market-place and of the Study," or the educational theories of "Jacob Wimpfeling," to the woman's question, the connection is in reality a close one, and to be rightly judged these papers should be read as aspects in a connected view of life. But the book is published at 12*s.*, practically a prohibitive price, especially to the woman public, and there is nothing in the title of the work to suggest that it deals with this question. Published in a small volume at from one to two shillings, with selections from such other of the writer's essays as throw light on them, they would meet a felt want and be practically published. If it be objected that they represent no final view on the part of the writer, that they are rather thought in the making than thought in its final and ossified form, we would reply that in this lies the virtue. We think with the writer, he does not think for us.

MRS. CRAIK'S LAST WORKS.*

THE eight essays contained in the first of these two volumes were, we are told, the last papers that Mrs. Craik wrote. Some of the poems, on the other hand, must date back very nearly to the beginning of her literary life, and that must be to not much less than half a century ago. Together they form a worthy memorial of one who was among the best, as she was among the most accomplished, of women. There is a certain maturity of thought about the poems, there is a certain youthfulness, freshness, and enthusiasm about the essays. Few writers have, we imagine, been so equal to themselves during a long career. Doubtless one of her books stands out as her best achievement, but in all she achieved something.

The first of the essays is eminently sensible and practical. "Concerning Men," she calls it; but, having got half through with it, finds that it might just as well be called "Concerning Women." But how can the two subjects be divided? The very fact that one asks the question without doubting what the answer will be is in itself greatly significant. An ancient moralist might have written about women a treatise almost as detached as if he had written about apes. To-day we have to plunge at once into questions of equality, community of work, relative morality, in fact, into comparisons which become meaningless unless both the things compared are discussed. The sober sense and candour which Mrs. Craik brings to this discussion are admirable. The notable thing in her second essay, "For Better, for Worse," is the vehemence with which she urges the imperative duty incumbent on a good woman unhappily mated with a bad man to insist on separation. Separation, it must be understood, not divorce. Anything that made divorce easy Mrs. Craik abhorred, and this on particular as well as on general grounds. Why, she pertinently asks, should a villain who has marred one life be set at liberty to ruin another? But for absolute separation, when reform of the offender seems impossible, she strongly pleads. And it is for the children's sake that she urges it. The mother must take them out of the range of the evil influence, nor must she consent to bear others into the same evil lot. The vigour with which this special plea is enforced is admirable. The other papers are of a different kind. The "House of Rest" is a highly interesting description of a Holiday Home for shop girls at Babbacombe, near Torquay, founded and worked by two good women, for whom Mrs. Craik felt the sympathy of a kindred temper and aims. Another paper is a plea for the Crystal Palace, another, which we would especially commend to our readers, the story of how work is found for the idle hands of Irish women, idle, it would seem, not from choice, but from lack of opportunity of labour. "Our Island Sports" is a charming little picture of life in the Western Highlands, and "Merely Players" an earnest plea for a pure drama. Finally we have an appreciative criticism of Miss Anderson in the "Winter's Tale."

When one reads again the poems, many of which have indeed been long familiar, one feels that, in a remarkable degree, they are the outcome of the author's personal feelings and circumstances. If her life were to be written—we do not say that we wish it to be done—these verses would interpret it, and be interpreted by it. Her joys and sorrows, the care of family and friends, mourning for the dead, all the things that make up the existence of a nature strongly affectionate and largely gifted with the religious faculties, are expressed in these verses. They never rise to the highest level, but they are always genuine in feeling as they are always refined in expression.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.)

SCIENCE.

DU PREL, Dr. CARL. "The Philosophy of Mysticism." (George Redway.)
[A translation from the German by Mr. C. C. Massey. Two volumes.]

SEXTON, A. HUMBOLDT, F.C.S. "Elementary Inorganic Chemistry." (Blackie and Son.)
[The arrangement of this text-book is praiseworthy. The theoretical course is followed by experimental illustrations; and more than usual attention is given to Chemical Arithmetic and to Qualitative Analysis. The book covers the Elementary Stage of the Science and Art Department. Pp. 320, cloth. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* Well got up and cheap.]

SMITH, ROBERT H. "Graphics." (Longmans and Co.)
[Described as the "art of calculation by drawing lines, applied especially to Mechanical Engineering." Pp. xxii., 257. A second volume in 4to consists of an Atlas of Diagrams. Price of text-book and atlas, 15*s.*]

WORTHY, CHARLES. "Practical Heraldry." (George Redway.)
[An alternative title describes Mr. Worthy's handbook as "an epitome of English armoury, showing how and by whom arms may be borne or acquired, how pedigrees may be traced or family histories ascertained." Pp. 250, cloth. N.P.]

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

* "The Ethic of Free Thought." By Karl Pearson, M.A., formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. (Fisher Unwin.)

* "Concerning Men and other Papers." By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." (London: Macmillan and Co., 1888.)
"Poems." Same author and publisher.]

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for* 5*s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or* 9*s.* 6*d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom* 4*s.* 11*d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union* 5*s.* 6*d. per quarter; for India and China* 6*s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*; Pit and Promenade, 2*s.*; Stage Stalls, 3*s.*; First Circle, 3*s.*; Grand Circle, 4*s.*; Stalls, 5*s.*; Boxes from 10*s.* 6*d.* to £3 3*s.* Early doors open at One o'clock and 6 30 (entrance, Hart-street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery. 6*d.* Extra. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for booking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH. Musical Director, Mr. GEORGE CLEMMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE – CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLER'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—SPECIAL MATINEE for the BENEFIT of the ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), January 30, at 3 P.M., with the Original Cast of THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, CINDERELLA.—The PANTOMIME for GENUINE FUN and GORGEOUS SPECTACLE, TWICE DAILY, at 3 and 7.30. Produced under direction of OSCAR BARRETT. Seats 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.*

STANLEY SHOW, 1889, NOW OPEN from 10 to 10 DAILY at CRYSTAL PALACE. The largest Exhibition of Bicycles and Tricycles ever held. Over 1,000 machines on view. No extra charge. Admission to Palace One Shilling. Dan Canary, the celebrated Trick Rider, specially engaged (first).
N.B. TWO PERFORMANCES of GRAND PANTOMIME, CINDERELLA, DAILY at 3.0 and 7.30. Seats from 1*s.*

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1*s.* No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERIES.
McLEAN'S GALLERY.—PICTURES and SKETCHES at HOME and ABROAD by JAMES WEBB. A choice selection of cabinet works.—T. McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.

ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1*s.* Season Tickets 5*s.*—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

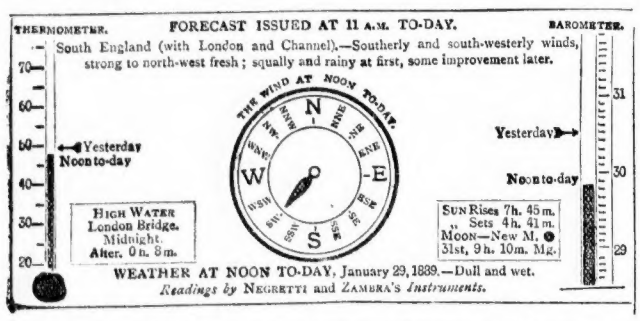
To-Day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

Gold and Silver Mining in Colorado, by T. W. Goad, Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, 8.
The Steep Incline on the Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway, Venezuela, by Mr. J. Carruthers, Institute of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street, 8.
"Physiology," by Mr. E. A. Perkyn, Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 8.
"The Humours of Besieged Paris," by Mr. J. A. O'Shea, City Temple, 8.
"Wealth and Industry," by Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith (University Extension), Chelsea Town Hall, 8.
"A New Camera for Cyclists," by O. H. Gale, Society of Cyclists, 9, Conduit-street, 8.
Middlesex County Council Elections, Polling, 8 to 3.
"Coal," by Mr. F. W. Rudler, Victoria Hall, Waterloo-road, 8.30.
Entertainment to the Blind, St. Pancras National School, Euston-square, 6.
Coffee Tavern Protection Society—Dinner, Portman Rooms, 6.30.
"Law," by Dr. J. T. Abdy, Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6.

TO-MORROW.

Unionist Demonstration at the Town Hall, Stratford—Address by Mr. Goschen.
"The Construction of Photographic Lenses," by Mr. Conrad Beck, Society of Arts, John-street, 8.
Microscopical Society, King's College, 8.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers—Annual General Meeting, 25, Great George-street, 7.30.
National Health Society—Lecture on "First Aid to Injured," by John Gay, Richmond Lodge, Putney, 3.30.
"The Use of the Psalms in the Christian Church," by the Rev. W. T. Davison, M.A., Westminster Chapel, James-street, 7.30.
"Law," by Dr. J. T. Abdy, Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6.
"Politics and Party Progress," by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, Brixton Liberal Association, 8.
The Radical Programme, by Mr. R. B. Haldane, M.P., Upper Chelsea Institute, 8.30.
Photographic Club, Lantern Night with Music, Anderton's Hotel, 8.
The Works of Robert Browning, by Professor Morley, Birkbeck Institution, Bream's-buildings, W.C., 8.
Ball of the 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, Chelsea Town Hall, 8.30.
Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry Cinderella Dance, Portman Rooms, 8.
London Landlords, by Mr. Howard Evans, Dulwich Reform Club, 8.
Supper to Dock Labourers, Medland Hall, Medland-street, E., 7.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Southerly and south-westerly winds, strong to north-west fresh; squally and rainy at first, some improvement later.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY
Yesterday Noon to-day
Yesterday
Noon to-day
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Midnight. After. 0 h. 8 m.
SUN Rises 7h. 45 m. Sets 4h. 41 m.
MOON—New M. 31st, 9 h. 10 m. M.
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, January 29, 1889.—Dull and wet.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

AMERICAN AND COLONIAL ARRIVALS TO-DAY.

HOTEL MÉTROPOLE.
R. L. J. Hall, New York. W. H. Carroton, Washington. W. E. Feet, Washington. Geo. Farquhar, New York. | W. Schmaelt, Philadelphia. W. E. Cutter and Mrs., Washington. E. W. Lomas, New York.

GRAND HOTEL.—W. Thiem, Berlin.

HOTEL VICTORIA.
Count Bubna, Vienna. E. H. Ross, Mexico. E. D. Warshaw, Chicago. | G. J. Fullerton, Sioux City, Iowa. J. G. Fullerton, Sioux City, Iowa.

FIRST AVENUE HOTEL.
F. E. Bilden, Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Bulman, Roodepoort, Witwatersrand, Transvaal. | Trabru Van Culin, New York. Howard Fleming, New York. Charles E. Pratt, Boston, Massachusetts.

LANGHAM HOTEL.
C. Harvey, Paris. | Miss Lawson, U.S.A.

BURR'S, QUEEN-SQUARE, W.C.
Bishop B. H. Paddock and family (Bishop of Massachusetts), Boston. H. K. Jones, Detroit, Mich. Dr. Russell, Albany, New York. | Rev. G. A. and Mrs. Beatie, Dayton, Ohio. B. C. and Mrs. Heyward, Georgia. Dr. E. S. Estabrook, Brooklyn.

COLONEL NORTH AND NITRATE CLAUSES.

Colonel North was seen by a *Pall Mall Gazette* reporter at his office yesterday afternoon immediately on his return from the country, and was asked as to the rumour that in many land leases a clause is now being inserted excluding the use of nitrates as manures to the soil. "It is all nonsense" said the Nitrate King. "Those clauses used formerly to be inserted when the nitrates were first introduced, but it is never done now. Everybody knows how advantageous the new manure is to the soil."

AN EXTENSIVE TRAMWAY STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

All the tramway employés in New York and Brooklyn, with the exception of those on the Third Avenue line, have decided to go out on strike this morning, in sympathy with the men employed by the Street Railroad Company in Brooklyn, who ceased work last week.—*Reuter.*

THE GERMAN EMPEROR A MAN OF FEELING.

The *North German Gazette* to-day publishes a proclamation from the Emperor to the Imperial Chancellor in which his Majesty refers to the numerous congratulations which reached him from far and near on the occasion of his birthday, and declares that he was most deeply touched by these proofs of true love and affection. The Emperor concludes by expressing his warm thanks to all those who thought of him with such real sympathy.

FOURTH EDITION.

GERRYMANDERING.

HOW THE RING IS PLAYING THE TORY GAME.

THE CHOICE OF THE CAUCUS TO-DAY.

The Radical caucus meets again, or rather the rump of the Radical caucus, for the attempt to ostracise Sir John Lubbock and other progressive members merely because they refuse to aid and abet the gerrymandering of the Council has excited such widespread disgust as to provoke a reaction that threatens to break up the Ring even before it gets the machine into operation.

It is now practically agreed that several outsiders must be selected, but it is to be feared that the London councillors do not yet realize the full force of the considerations which Lord Brabourne urges in the *Times* this morning, when he says:—

As a rule, it will be found that one-third of the number of aldermen to be elected will exhaust the number of persons outside a County Council who have such very special qualifications as that of being chairman or deputy chairman of quarter sessions, of finance committees, &c. The election of such persons is desirable, and it was for this purpose that I imagined the power of election "outside" was given. But when it comes to electing all, or a large proportion, from outside, what is it that you are practically telling the constituencies? That they have failed to elect the best men, that there is a class of "superior persons" outside too noble or too good to be exposed to the rough test of popular election, and that without this leaven you cannot trust the representative Councils.

The reply of the Ring managers to that is thus summarized by the *Standard*:—

"The position and policy of the extremists is plain enough. They now virtually admit what they once so strenuously denied—namely, that the present Council is not a faithful reflex of metropolitan opinion. And they betray this secret conviction by their anxiety to avoid giving any one of the constituencies a second chance. They announce that all the nineteen aldermen must be chosen from outside, so that no vacancy may be made in the Council to necessitate a fresh election. Their ostensible reason for this programme is the reluctance of the constituencies to undergo the trouble and turmoil of a fresh contest. It is the first time we ever heard such an argument employed, and everybody, of course, knows perfectly well what it means. There are many Radical members of the Council who are afraid of a second appeal to the people, knowing how the first was conducted. The alarm of the majority is almost comic. It is clear that the majority intend to use the Council as a party engine in the strictest sense of the term, and to push their victory to extremities without scruple or reserve. If they are strong enough to do this, their official career, however distinguished, will be brief. A short life and a rampant one appears to be their motto. They will have a political orgie while they can, and the future may take care of itself. It is in their power to make this choice, of course; and they seem to have made it."

We do not believe for a moment that the "majority" are such fools. They have advisers foolish enough and blatant enough to urge this course, but when the election comes they will act like men of sense and business sagacity. The *Times* is quite right when it says—

"The London County Council has not yet been 'captured' by a Radical or Gladstonian caucus. It does not appear that the meetings presided over by Mr. Firth have been attended by a majority or anything like it of the members of the Council, so that if Mr. Firth and his friends attempt to push matters to an extremity, and propose that the Council should proceed to the election of aldermen at its first meeting, they may very possibly meet with a severe rebuff."

Colonel Edis, County Councillor for South St. Pancras, suggests, that before the actual selection is made "a fair and strong list of eminent men, whose known work in the world may specially fit them for the position, should be put forward by the whole body quite irrespective of party."

To this last the Radical caucus will to-day do well to add the best names among their own friends, but agreeing to elect the best men regardless of party, and to take the majority from within the Council. Sir Charles Dilke's name of course will be dropped. But the name of Mr. G. W. E. Russell, who is free and able to work, and who would bring to the Board administrative experience gained at the Local Government Board, will probably be added. There is great difference of opinion about Mr. Bradlaugh, but if Mr. Stansfeld is elected either to the chairmanship—if Lord Rosebery should unfortunately refuse to accept that post—or to the vice-chairmanship, so that he could represent the Council in Parliament, we fail to see why a strong and capable man like Mr. Bradlaugh should not be brought forward as candidate for some of the seats that will be vacated by the selection of elected councillors for aldermanic dignity. If, however, Mr. Stansfeld will not stand, it might be somewhat too much to have the Council represented in the House of Commons by Mr. Firth and Mr. Bradlaugh, even when Colonel Howard Vincent and Mr. Hughes are thrown in to redress the balance. We must have a first-rank man in the House of Commons to speak in the name of the Council, and, failing Mr. Stansfeld, there is no other front-benchman with Local Government experience available for the post.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN PARIS.

Contrary to the report current last night, it is stated this morning in Paris that M. Floquet has no intention of introducing a bill for combating Boulangist intrigues, or of proposing a dissolution within a short period. The Premier will, however, to-day present a bill to the Chamber for the re-establishment of *scrutin d'arrondissement*, and will on Thursday make a statement on the general policy of the Government.—*Reuter.*

It is stated that General Boulanger will go to the Chamber on Thursday and again demand a dissolution and a change of Ministry.

It is considered necessary in many quarters that the troops should continue to be confined in the barracks.

Two hundred students last night burnt a Boulanger effigy in the place Sorbonne.—*Exchange.*

THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

There were anticipations—founded npon the paragraph of the "London correspondent" of the *Freeman's Journal*—that a sensational turn might be given to the proceedings of the Parnell Commission this morning. It was stated that the President would refer to the evidence recently given by an "informer" called Connor, who, it was alleged, had retracted the statements he made before the court. Not the slightest reference, however, was made to the matter.

The prophecy which Mr. Reid was bold enough to venture upon on Thursday last has been fulfilled. Sir Henry James is already tired of his self-imposed task. At the commencement of proceedings this morning the learned counsel said he hoped to be able to shorten the reading of speeches very much. He purposed to read the whole of the 1880 speeches, as there were but a few left; but he would only read specimens of those of other years. Sir Charles Russell said he understood that their lordships were furnished with all the speeches. "I presume, therefore, that your lordship will read them," he added, addressing Sir James Hannen. "I have read all those furnished to me, up to 1881," replied the President. "Your lordship will have a further dose, then," added Sir Charles.

Sir Henry James then resumed the reading of the speeches in a half-empty court, Mr. Lockwood occasionally assisting.

COLONEL NORTH AND THE CHILIANS.

Although it is unpleasant as a rule to be attacked, Colonel North may find a word of criticism at the present time a wholesome variation on the pæans of praise which have greeted him at every turn and the laudatory notices which have appeared in the English press. The Chilians, it appears, are by no means pleased with the way in which their country is being exploited and the huge fortunes which are being made so rapidly by Englishmen out of the natural resources of Chili. The national antipathy is specially directed against the Colonel as the most prominent of the English financiers, and finds expression in the native press. The resolution of the Chilian Government not to dispose of any more of the nitrate territory is the result of this expression of public opinion. Colonel North may be able to smooth away the difficulties which have arisen during his forthcoming visit, and while paying due regard to the susceptibilities of the Chilians, will be able to show that the advantages are not all on one side, as the introduction of European capital and the development of the nitrate industry have conferred considerable benefits on the Republic. It has been estimated that something like five millions sterling have been invested in Tarapaca nitrate properties alone.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

RESIGNATION OF THE CLERK.

Mr. Wakefield, the clerk to the Metropolitan Board of Works, has signified his intention of resigning the position he has held so long and so worthily. Mr. Wakefield entered the service of the old Commission in 1848, and was taken on by the Board of Works when the new body (now seeing its last days) was formed in 1853. He has thus been over forty years in the service of the public. He is now nearly seventy years of age. He will be greatly missed by all connected with the Board of Works, among whom his gentle, kindly manners and sterling honour have made him deeply beloved. It is probable that the new organization will ask him to remain, but he considers that he has earned the rest he seeks, and will persist in his resignation, though it is possible that his services will be given for a short time for the instruction of his successor in the work with which he is himself so well acquainted.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

The statements that the materials for the recent publications of the late Emperor Frederick's Diary were obtained from Italy, has been officially denied from Rome. Only three copies remained in Italy, presented by the Emperor himself, one to the King, one to the Prince Carignan, by whom it was bequeathed to Prince Amadeo, and the third to Carlo Minghetti, who before his death deposited it in the Italian State Paper Office. It is declared to be impossible for any of these copies to have been used for publication.—*—Exchange Telegraph Company's Despatch.*

ATTEMPTING TO BREAK THE LONDON COAL "RING."

A vigorous attempt (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) is to be made to break through the coal "ring," which is causing more than the usual amount of suffering in London this winter. The power of this "ring" is clearly shown by the fact that coal has been raised 3*s.* in the ton. on the strength of a rise in miners' wages amounting at the most to 2*d.* in the ton. To grapple with this evil there has been started a Coal Consumers' Association, with a capital of £200,000. This will be a kind of gigantic experiment in distributive co-operation. All shareholders will have coal delivered to them at a minimum profit of 10 per cent., and will get back even this profit in the form of interest on their shares. Among the promoters are Sir A. Sullivan, Sir M. C. Grant-Duff, and the Earl of Meath.

THE LEGAL BLOW AT BILLIARDS.

Mr. Roberts, junior, was just taking off his overcoat preparatory to giving a lesson in billiards when a *Pall Mall Gazette* reporter called on him at his rooms in Regent-street this morning with a view to learning his views upon the decision in the Law Courts yesterday to the effect that to play at billiards for money is to gamble, and that any publican or owner of a public billiard table may be fined for allowing gaming if he allows his tables to be so used. Mr. Roberts knew that the case was pending, but was not aware of the decision come to by Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Wills. His attention was directed to it by the reporter. Mr. Roberts briefly replied that if the facts were as stated, they meant that pool would not be allowed, and then went on to teach the duke or baronet who was in waiting how to handle the cue.

The manager of Gatti's billiard saloon under the Charing-cross arches, at the foot of Villiers-street, was asked how the judgment of Baron Huddleston would affect his business.

"I don't see how it will affect us at all," he said, "for there is no pool played here. Wherever pool is played there come sporting men and gamblers, and so the amateur players lose their money. I remember sixteen years ago, when I was up at Gatti's place in Adelaide-street, I have seen as much as a couple of hundred pounds upon the table, but we never had any trouble in those days. Where the trouble arises is in small public-houses, which become notorious as places where gambling goes on among people who cannot afford to lose the money. But in our saloon we never have any pool played."

WANTED, A WIFE.

A few days ago the Nottingham postmaster, Mr. Platt, received a letter asking him to hand an enclosed sealed envelope to "the most prominent man of middle age" in the town. The mayor of the town (Alderman Renals) seemed to him to most nearly answer that description, and having communicated the proposed delivery of the letter to the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand, he received a formal sanction for the purpose, together with the suggestion that under the peculiar circumstances it should be delivered by special messenger. This was done, and the mayor on opening it discovered a second sealed but unaddressed envelope, together with the following explanatory communication, and the name and address of the sender:—

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly hand the enclosed envelope to the most intelligent Christian girl, not over twenty-five years old, good-looking, and of good family? The envelope contains a suggestion that a correspondence "across the water" might be pleasant and beneficial mutually. The writer can furnish any information as to his character and family, and asks that you consider this request confidential.

Needless to say, that in a town like Nottingham, which abounds with so many good-looking, intelligent, Christian girls under twenty-five, the mayor has found considerable difficulty in complying with the request of his strange correspondent, especially as he himself is a bachelor.

ENGLAND AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Despite the refusal of the Government to take official part in the French Exhibition, the private efforts which have been made by French Commissioners in connection with so many municipal authorities (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*) will have for their certain result the adequate representation of English manufactures in the Paris show. All the leading makers are sending their trophies. The English courts are likely to be as well provided as were the corresponding courts in 1878. Especially will there be a fine display of English furniture—perhaps our newest novelty; for even in 1878 the revolution in domestic adornment was not complete. As to the picture gallery it will be better than that of eleven years ago. I shall be surprised if the Scotch school does not take the highest place.

ALTERATIONS IN THE MUSKETRY INSTRUCTIONS.

An order just issued from the War Office contains upwards of 120 alterations and additions to the Regulations for Musketry Instruction, 1887. Some of the alterations are important.

THE DESPAIRING ACT OF AN INVENTOR.

According to a New York telegram, the German inventor, named Schneider, who has occupied himself for some months with the problem of perpetual motion, yesterday shot and mortally wounded a woman who refused to advance him funds for models, and then blew out his own brains.

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.

One of our representatives was informed, upon inquiry at the offices of the National Rifle Association this morning, that the council had not come to any decision with regard to the Brookwood site. There will be a general meeting of the supporters of the association on the 28th of next month, when it is expected that some decision will be come to.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN OFF THE LINE.

A serious accident occurred on the Great Eastern Railway last night about six o'clock between Stoke Newington and Stamford-hill stations. An express train ran off the line and cut up the permanent way for a considerable distance. The extent of the damage in the absence of official information can only be guessed, but the inconvenience to passengers by the total stoppage of traffic was very great, there being over a dozen heavily laden workmen's and other trains passing over this section about the time. A large body of men are still engaged in the work of repair.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS TAKE TICKETS FOR OSBORNE.

The Earl of Limerick, the Earl of Kintore, Baron De Worms, Mr. Leonard Courtney, and Mr. Leonard Peel left Victoria station of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, at half-past nine o'clock this morning, for Portsmouth, en route for Osborne, for the purpose of being present at a Privy Council, to be held at Osborne to-day. The principal object of the Council is to further prorogue Parliament from the 31st of January to the 21st of February. There were also travelling by the special train the mayor of Bristol, the mayor of Nottingham, and Sir Alexander Miller.

Mr. Gladstone intends to remain at Posilippo till the 6th of February, when he will proceed to Amalfi, on the Gulf of Salerno. After paying a visit at Cannes, where he expects to meet Lord Acton, he will return to London in time for the meeting of Parliament on the 21st. Mr. Gladstone is in excellent health and spirits.

MR. STANHOPE'S FOLLY.

"WAR IS APPROACHING."

PROBABLY SOONER RATHER THAN LATER.

Addressing a Unionist meeting at Brigg last night the Right Hon. E Stanhope, M.P., made a very alarmist speech on the state of Europe. He mentioned as the great work that they had to do in the Session now approaching was the improvement of the defences of the country. (Cheers.)

THE WAR CLOUD GOING TO BURST.

He did not wish to be misunderstood. He was one of those who earnestly hoped that this country might never by any mistaken entanglement on the Continent lose the inestimable advantage it possessed by being surrounded by the sea. (Cheers.) The advantage was a priceless one, and one which saved the country many millions of money, and in addition kept her out of many a temptation. Fortunately we were placed in a position where we were not obliged to resort to conscription, where we could maintain an army, at any rate, on a limited scale. But anybody would be blind who did not watch with the utmost care the events passing on the continent of Europe, and who was not perfectly well aware that at the present time there was a thunder-cloud hanging over Europe which, so far as human judgment could form an opinion, must sooner or later—and probably sooner than later—burst over Europe, bringing with it war and all its horrible consequences, and a war of a far more horrible and ferocious description than any previously known in Europe. He did not think any one would view the preparations of war that were being made in all the countries of Europe without the feeling that the war which was approaching—for he feared it was approaching, in whatever direction of Europe it might break out—would be one of the most sanguinary and horrible that the world had ever known. God grant that the wisdom of our statesmen might be such as to keep England out of it! (Cheers.)

LET US BE PREPARED FOR THE WAR.

But let the people of England take care that if forced into self-defence or into any action in the impending war we as a nation were prepared for the war. (Cheers.) He had never in all the speeches he had had to make since he had had the honour of being War Secretary associated with the subject of defence party politics. When the present Government came into power they did not, he was sorry to say, find the defences of the country in a satisfactory condition. They found that many of our fortresses were defended by obsolete weapons, and also found that as regarded the organization and defence of these islands, which after all was the most important work which any Government ought to undertake, there was a sad absence of any reasonable preparation, and that we were not at all properly prepared for the event of the defence of this country. He did not suggest that circumstances at the present time were altogether satisfactory But he did maintain, and would be able to prove it in detail when he came to speak in the House of Commons, that the progress that had been made during the past two years was so great that in respect of our state of preparation there was absolutely no comparison between its former and present position. (Cheers.)

SPENDING WITH A LIBERAL HAND.

They were well aware—the country had already been told—that the Government contemplated in the coming Session strengthening our first line of defence and proposed to make the navy as soon as possible thoroughly adequate to all the new difficulties it would have to meet. (Cheers.) He would have also certain proposals to make with regard to the army. These would also cost money, for they would understand they could not have all this new armament—the new magazine rifle and new guns of modern construction—they could not have all these terrible engines of destruction unless they were prepared to do what foreign countries had done with a liberal hand—namely, place at the disposal of the Government additional funds for the purpose of defence. (Cheers.) He could undertake to say that the present Government would do their very utmost to administer the funds intrusted to them, not only with efficiency, but also with economy. He did not think any Government had had such an opportunity of thoroughly overhauling the great spending departments of the State as the present Government had. Whatever the task before them, however serious and however important, they felt it was the chief duty of any Government to endeavour to insure by every means the safety of this country (loud cheers), and they would not hesitate to take the responsibility of proposing to Parliament in the coming Session to accomplish this. (Loud cheers.)

A PHANTOM PANTOMIME.

THE FEE FOR PROGRAMME NUISANCE.

Last night we sent one of our representatives, at the request of the management, to see a new pantomime at the Empire. He writes to say: "I am only able to describe what I saw, for when I asked for a programme the young woman demanded sixpence for the piece of embellished cardboard which contained the information which the management had desired you to convey to the public. This is rather absurd, I admit, but the management should know its own business best, though I wonder that a sensible man like Mr. Augustus Harris, who says he is a reformer, should support an effete and pernicious custom which playgoers still tolerate. Until they combine and refuse to pay a penny for playbills they may be quite sure that they will be docked of their sixpences or shillings.

The pantomime was amusing, though I cannot tell you the names of the clever gentlemen who fought duels with swords and pistols in falling snow in a gloomy forest. I should like to have done so, but, you see, even the pressman, who is the guest of the management, cannot obtain the information without paying a fee, and as I did not pay I can tell you nothing. The first act takes place in what is apparently a theatre with the pit and stalls taken out for the purpose of dancing. I presume the hundred or so of ladies in pretty fancy costumes were supposed to be celebrating a carnival, but again I am unable to say. Nor, I also regret, can I tell you who the matronly lady was, with a rubicund face, a black dress, and a pleased smile lighting up her countenance, who was dragged by a scanty-skirted young nymph before the footlights. The why or wherefore it is impossible for me to say.

Sufficient is it to say that the audience was pleased and the matronly lady looked very happy, and I was satisfied. So all's well that ends well. The only person I knew was Caicedo, who is really wonderful. Another person whose name I should like to have printed is a phenomenon: a comic singer with a really good voice. So far as I am concerned, he must, alas! go down nameless to posterity.

DINNERS FOR STARVING CHILDREN.

Mrs. Annie Besant writes from 34, Bouverie-street, E.C.:—Kindly allow me to acknowledge the following subscriptions: John Shaw, £10; J. Boosey, the Lord Mayor, Ernestine L. Rose, £5 each; K. M. Conybeare, £3 3s.; W. H. Greenwood, £3; Maria N. Ramshay, £2 10s.: T. Williams, £2 2s.; two readers of the *P.M.G.*, H. Cyril, H. B. E., H. Seymour Trower, W. F. A., Hon. Mrs. Ives, W. L. H., £2 each; K. E., £1 10s. Collected by the niece of the late James Watson, £1 13s. 5d.; R. Tangye, H. Lotery and Co., George Meredith, H. W. Blake, £1 1s. each; Mr. Homfray, Emily Collcatt, W. J. S. Barber-Starkey, Julia Firth, J. Bullock, E. S. G., Mrs. W. B. Canning, G. Hedger, S. W., Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Turner, E. Paulson, Novelli; Mrs. Pears, J. Harris, S. E. Mills, T. A., J. H. S., £1 each; M. Woolf, member of the Malthusian League, 10s. 6d.; Emily Marshall, N. H., E. F. Cumberlege, Caroline Betteley, J. J. Swindell, W. Rooke, Mrs. Mildred Langworthy, F. G. H., C. Wilson, E. H., A Sympathizer, 10s.; Miss Pennell, 7s. 6d.; anonymous, or in sums of 5s. and under, £6 6s. 6d.—making a total of £161 8s. 11d. Dinners are now being supplied to 2,440 children weekly, from seven schools, and I hope to carry on the dinners to the end of April. Early in May I will publish a balance-sheet."

A LONG LIFE DEVOTED TO PHILANTHROPY.

Miss Ryland, of Barford Hill, Warwick, died yesterday from bronchitis, aged seventy-five years. The long life of the deceased was devoted to philanthropy. Her benefactions to Birmingham, to which town her family belonged, included the gift of Cannonhill Park and Smallheath Park, estimated to be worth £100,000. In March, 1867, she headed a fund for the erection of eight churches in Birmingham with a gift of ten thousand pounds. She restored Sherborne Church at a cost of twenty thousand pounds, and contributed ten thousand towards the erection of the Birmingham School of Art. In addition, she was a generous donor to the Birmingham and Leamington hospitals and numerous other charitable institutions.

Owing to the great scarcity of foxes throughout his country, Lord Fitzwilliam has been compelled to reduce his hunting to two days a week instead of three.

The premises of the Stockport Oil and Tarpaulin Company were completely destroyed by fire this morning. Considerable damage was done.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Courier* hears that Barnum the famous American showman, is in treaty for a five years' lease of Olympia.

The trawler *Blue Bell*, of Plymouth, was wrecked off Penzance this morning. The crew were rescued by the lifeboat.

"A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND."

THE AMERICAN ORATORIO AT THE PRINCES' HALL.

"A peacock without his tail is a poor show," says Mr. Jerome Hopkins, in apologizing for the imperfections of his American oratorio, which was yesterday evening for the first time introduced into England at Princes' Hall. But if the said peacock is a poor show there can be no doubt that he is a very amusing show indeed, and though the audience yesterday probably expected something different from what was put before them, there can be only one opinion—namely, that it would be impossible to go to any place of amusement in London where there is a more novel, quaint, and diverting entertainment. "Samuel: a sacred opera, acting cantata, or dialogue oratorio, in four acts," was to be given by "A Stranger in a Strange Land," as Mr. Hopkins calls himself, in connection with the above-mentioned bird without a tail. The word opera suggests to the British mind gay scenery and gorgeous and picturesque costumes; the word "oratorio" makes John B. think of grand and solemn music, and the acting cantata foreshadows something not very definite, but very dainty. What was actually performed was altogether different. At 8.30 the fun began, when a goodly number of fair Americans and other lovers of music had taken their seats. "Samuel" was, however, preceded by a concert, which lasted about half an hour, and the most interesting part of which was M. Strelitzki's flute solo, and Mr. Hopkins's piano solo, during which he showed that he is a very clever acrobat indeed on the piano. Then there was the noise of many feet, and in rushed a band—such a large band for the small stage!—of little boys, who, in a true democratic spirit, made themselves thoroughly at home on the stage, and played, besides their part of the chorus, which they performed very creditably, many a little "aside," after the manner of schoolboys. Next came the soloists, five ladies, prettily gowned, and four gentlemen, glossy with broadcloth and white expanse of shirt front. Mr. Hopkins took his place at the piano as conductor, and presently "Samuel," as approved by American taste, was in full swing. There were recitations, and there were declamations, but one of the elocutionists was evidently an "emergency man," who had taken the part for which he had not "prepared." He was an American, therefore he talked Yankee, and much in the matter of gesticulation and pronunciation must be forgiven him, because he amused the audience much. The mirth, however, was tenfold increased when, through the music, the Voice called "Samuel," and the latter replied in a thin, high-pitched voice, and evidently enjoying himself, "Here am Oi." Between them the "emergency man" and young Samuel kept the audience in one state of suppressed laughter, and when the poor King was called Davat and a sacrifice was continually brought in four syllables, everybody enjoyed it immensely. On the whole there was far more mirth than would have seemed possible in connection with a Bible oratorio; but, beside the amusement, the audience was also treated to some very enjoyable musical performances. The lady soloists did their parts very well, especially Mdme. Emily Richardson, who has a sympathetic voice and a good ear, which latter cannot be said to apply always to Mdme. (why not Mrs.?) Holmes Walker; Mr. W. Woodroof, the tenor, was also good, and the chorus was surprisingly "sure." Mr. Hopkins himself was the heart and soul of the performance; conducting, directing, accompanying with a marvellous amount of energy and spirit. As yet it is only the uncommon and the grotesque and humorous which will draw the attention of English audiences to the American oratorio, but with Mr. Hopkins's gifts there is no reason why the saying that it is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous should be exemplified in the American oratorio.

LITTLE OTTO HEGNER.

OTTO HEGNER.

Little Otto Hegner is in London again, and gave his first recital yesterday at St. James's Hall, which was filled with a big audience. One seldom sees children at such concerts, but yesterday it was quite remarkable to find scores of little boys and girls, rising eleven and twelve, listening to the child-wonder. Not that Master Otto calls himself by any such catchword, for the most learned and cultured critics of the metropolis unite in saying that he only needs the mental and physical development which come with maturity to rank among the best pianists of the day. Here is a portrait of the little prodigy as he made his bow on the platform, in his suit of black velvet, relieved by a deep white frilled collar, and deep cuffs of the same material. Piano or forte, his execution is marvellous: technical difficulties disappear before his magic touch. He plays from memory, without hesitation—prodigious precocity. The programme consisted of Bach's Partita, B major—Prelude, Allemande, Courante, Sarabande, Menuette, I. and II., Gigue; Beethoven's Sonata (Op. 53); Schumann's "Der Vogel als Prophet"; Chopin's Nocturne, F minor; Chopin's Waltz (Op. 34, No. 1); and Liszt's Rhapsodie.

INCIDENTS OF THE GERMAN EAST AFRICAN BLOCKADE.

The *North German Gazette* this morning publishes a letter from Zanzibar, dated December 18 last, which contains details of the events at Bagamoyo and Dar-es-Salam, about that time, as well as of the capture of a dhow containing slaves. The letter concludes as follows:—"The searching of dhows has been effected up to the present without difficulties, the summons to lay to being in most cases promptly obeyed, and the impression will probably soon have gained ground among the natives that the blockade of the coast is not directed against peaceful trade. The dhow traffic between Zanzibar and the neighbouring coast is still very active, but has much decreased to the north, and near Mafia. Up to the present 130 dhows have been searched."

A NEW OPERETTA AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

A new musical curtain-raiser—"John Smith," by Arthur Law and Alfred G. Caldicott—was produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre last night. John Smith receives a message that he has come into £5,000, and Mrs. Smith turns her daughter's lover out of the house on receipt of the joyful news. Presently the young man returns in high spirits. His name is Smith—Tito Palazzo Smith—and the legacy is his. Thereupon Mrs. Smith relents, and the loving couple are made happy. The little piece went very well, and was capitally played by Mr. Templer Saxe, Mr. Albert James, Miss Delatour, and Miss Kate Cutler. "Paul Jones" is doing big business, and Miss Huntington s already a great popular favourite.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER VISITS THE QUEEN.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Phelps arrived at Southampton yesterday afternoon at 3.30 from London, and proceeded by the Isle of Wight steamer, *en route* for Osborne, on a farewell visit to the Queen. They remained over the night at Osborne, and will return to London to-day. The South Western Railway Company have placed a saloon carriage at his Excellency's disposal in the special train which leaves Waterloo at 12.25 P.M. on Thursday, conveying the passengers for the outward steamer from Southampton—namely, the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Lahn*, by which vessel Mr. and Mrs. Phelps return to New York. The railway company have also arranged for a special train to leave Southampton on Thursday afternoon after the *Lahn's* departure, for the convenience of Mr. Henry White, the First Secretary of the United States Legation, and the friends of the American Minister, and also the friends of other passengers by the *Lahn*, to take them back to London that evening.

Prince Albert Victor arrived last evening at Barnsley, as the guest of Mr. Wentworth, of Wentworth Castle.

Lady Greville has been laid up with a bad leg, owing to a fall from a dog-cart at Lucknow.

The arrival of the *Etruria* in New York yesterday without Captain Cook aroused much comment.

It is said that there is some talk of a peerage for Prince Henry of Battenberg.

Mr. A. E. Emslie has just submitted his portrait of the Rev. James Martineau to the Queen at Osborne; and is now engaged in painting a portrait of the Rev. Stopford Brooke; and has just completed a portrait of Mr. Henry Dunckley ("Verax"), the late editor of the *Manchester Examiner and Times*.

It is stated that the Manchester Ship Canal works are being prosecuted with tremendous energy by the contractor, Mr. Walker, and are likely to be completed well within the stipulated time.

The Bishop of Oxford arrived at Osborne yesterday, and, after doing homage to the Queen on his appointment, was invested with the chain and badge of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS DULL.—AMERICANS BETTER.

The Money Market remains very quiet and easy. There is only a very small demand for accommodation either in the shape of loans or discounts. Advances for the day are obtainable at about 1 per cent., while for loans over to morrow the charge is no more than 1½ per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is nominally 2 per cent., but it is easy at that, and much of the business is effected at a fraction under that figure. It remains to be seen how the market will stand after the payments on the Stock Exchange to-morrow, and the Treasury bills come to be paid for on Saturday, but it is not expected that any permanent advance in rates will be witnessed until the effects of the revenue collections are more pronounced.

There is little feature of interest in the Stock Markets. Operators are still to a large extent occupied with the arrangements in connection with the settlement, and the new business entered into is on a limited scale. Consols are neglected, and show no alteration. In the Home Railway market the unfavourable weather has had a slightly adverse effect, and values are mostly lower, but not to any appreciable extent. There is little disposition to enter into fresh commitments in the Foreign department, and the movements are uninteresting. There has been some buying of Spanish Bonds, and Turkish Group 1 is a trifle higher. A more cheerful tone is observable in the department for American Railways, and almost all descriptions have improved, the principal advance being in Milwaukee and St. Paul shares. Canadian Pacific shares are again higher on the revenue statement, which shows a large decrease in working expenses, and a net profit for the month of December of 155,000 dols. Trunks continue to advance, but Mexican Railway issues are rather unsettled. The traffic of the latter company for the week shows a take of £15,300, an increase over the corresponding week last year of £900. Copper shares are firm, but Primitiva Nitrate shares are again lower.

The directors of the London and South Western Railway have made up their minds to proceed with the division of the ordinary stock into preferred and deferred, but special parliamentary powers are to be asked. In their report to hand this morning the directors say:—"The question of giving to each proprietor the option of dividing his ordinary stock into preferred and deferred stock has been under the consideration of the directors at the instance of influential proprietors. Such a division could be made under the powers of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1868, but it is considered that it would be more advantageous and convenient—if a division of the Ordinary Stock is to take place—to proceed under special parliamentary powers to be obtained by the company. The directors therefore propose to include this subject in the next bill promoted by the company in Parliament, the particulars of which will be communicated to the proprietors, and their opinion taken thereon in due course.

Between December 20 and January 24 there was a great rise of values in Stock Exchange securities. On the former date the aggregate value according to the market quotations of 338 leading securities amounted to £2,800,314,000, and on the latter date it had risen to £2,842,331,000, an increase of £42,017,000. The *Banker's Magazine* gives as the main reason for this great expansion the fall in the value of money. "Capital could be employed in December at 6 per cent. and upwards, by lending on stocks, bonds, and shares. That opportunity for profit has vanished; borrowers find money easy, and the inducements to invest, as well as to hold dividend-paying securities with borrowed money, are the greater. New Consols have risen with special celerity, but this movement is understood to be rather the result of forcing operations on the part of a financial group, supposed to have guaranteed the money for the redemption of the Old Three per Cents., than to wide-spread public buying. Rightly or wrongly, older dealers in the market for Consols assert that the public will 'never buy a stock bearing less than 3 per cent., when they can get more.' The truth of the prophecy has yet to be tested." On the fall in copper mining shares the same authority remarks:—"A new joint-stock Copper Bank (Limited) is, it seems, to be formed in London with the object of helping the French financial and banking houses which bore the weight of the stocks of copper accumulated last year. This attempt has been construed as a sign of the weakness of the French copper combination, but such a construction is hasty. Even if the new copper bank failed to attract English capital, the French group would be in no worse position than before." American Railway shares have risen, and so also have English Railway stocks and Miscellaneous shares—an indication of the general improvement in trade.

The subscription for the City of Mexico Five Per Cent. Sterling Loan, 1889, for £2,400,000, will close to-morrow at noon.

The letters of allotment of Worthington and Co. (Limited) were posted on Saturday evening. The stock, we are informed, was applied for more than ten times over during the short time the subscription remained open on Tuesday morning.

The letters of allotment and regret in the Gas, Water, and General Investment Trust (Limited) were posted last night.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The market opened quiet with a moderate demand. Probable sales, 8,000 or 10,000 bales. Prices on the spot are steady. Futures are partially one point down. Transactions for delivery:—January-February, 28; March-April, 26; July-August, 28.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Great Western ⅛. *Receded*: Hull and Barnsley, Brighton Deferred and North British Deferred ¼ each, Caledonian, Chatham Ordinary, Midland, North Eastern, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Egyptian State Domain and Turkish Group 1 ¼ each, and Spanish Four per Cents. 3-16. *Declined*: Portuguese ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Illinois Central 1, Milwaukee and St. Paul ¾, Union Pacific ⅜, Denver Preference, Erie shares and Second Mortgage, Ontario shares, Mexican Central Bonds, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼. Central Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Atlantic First, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ¼ each. *Fallen*: Northern Pacific Preference ¼.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk Second Preference ¾, the First and Third Preference ⅝, the Guaranteed ½, the Ordinary ¼, Canadian Pacific ⅛, Mexican Ordinary ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian ⅛. *Lower*: Mexican First Preference ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Rio Tinto shares 3⅛, De Beers ⅛, and Masonand Barry ⅛. *Declined*: Primitiva Nitrate ½, Cape Copper ⅛, Hudson's Bay ⅛, and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton A.....	137¼ 8		London and West.	69 70
Consols	100¼ ½		Chatham(Ordinary)	28⅝ ⅞		London Joint Stock	40 1
New Consols(2¾)	99⅞		Do. Preference..	103⅛ 6¼		Nat. Prov. of Eng.	44 5
Reduced 3 p. c. ..	100⅛ 1¼		North Western	170⅛ 8⅛		Stand. Bnk.S.Africa	53½ 3½
Local Loan Stock..	105¾ 4¾		South Western	183 6		**MINES.**	
New 2¾ per Cent.	99⅛ 6⅝		Manchester & She'.	7⅞ 4		Indian Consolidated	5/15 7/15
India 3½ per Cent.	107¼ 8⅜		Do. A	5⅛ 9		Mysore shares	4⅞ 5¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Ra.	70		Met. Consolidated	75⅛ 6		Ooregums	2 ⅛
Egyptian Guar. ..	101¾ 2⅝		Do. Ilami Stock	69⅛ 70⅛		Cape Copper	4⅞ 5⅛
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112 ⅝		Do. District ..	35½ 4		Namaqua	2¼ 3¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103½ 4		Midland	135½ 9		Mason and Barry..	8⅜ ⅝
BirminghamCrp.St	111 12		North British Pref	76¼ ⅝		Rio Tinto	20¼ ⅜
Liverpool	112 15		Do. Def.	51⅛ 7⅛		Mantana £1 shares	2 1⅛
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	164 5		DeBeers new shares	13¼ 17
Argentine 6 p. c. ..	102 4		Northstafford	117 19		S. African Explor.	17 ¼
Do. Hurd Dols...	66½ 7½		South Eastern	155 6		**TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES**	
Do. Treasury ..	9⅝ 6⅝		Do. Deferred....	105⅛ ¼		Anglo-American	50 1
Austrian Gold	92 4		**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**			Do. Pref.....	84½ 5½
Do. Silver	63 70		Canada Pacific	54⅛ ¾		Brazilian submarine	13½ ¾
Brazilian 1875	121½ 2½		Can. Pacific Shares	56⅞ 7		Direct Unit. State	9⅜ 10¼
B. Ayres 6 p. c....	101 3		Chic. Mil. and St. P.	69⅛ ⅞		Eastern	12⅛ ⅜
Do. Consols 6....	103¼ 5		Denver & R.Grande	17 ⅛		Ditto Extension..	12⅛ 13
Chilian 4½ p. c.1885	70 4		Do. Pref.....	43¼ ¾		United Telephone	14¾ ⅛
Costa Rica A.....	91 2		Illinois Shares	117 18		Globe Telegraph Trust	7 ⅛
Do. B	87½ 91½		Lake Shore	101⅜ ⅝		**TRAMWAYS, ETC.**	
Egypt, State Dom	101⅛ 2		Ohio & Mississippi	23¾ ¼		London Gen. Om...	200 10
Do. Unified	83⅜ 15 11 15		Louis. and Nash ..	69⅛ ⅜		London Street	13 14
Do. Preference...	102⅝ 5⅜		Mex. Cen. Bonds..	71¼ ¾		London Tramway..	14½ 15½
Do. Daira Sanieh	87⅛ ¼		Miss. Kan. & Texas	15⅜ 14		North Metropolitan	17½ 18¼
French 3 p. c. Rnts.	97⅝ ¼		N. Y. Cen. Shares	112 ⅛		**WATERWORKS.**	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts.	105 ⅛		New York Ontario	16⅛ ¾		Chelsea Waterworks	203 64
Greek 5 p. c. 1881..	80 ¼		Erie Shares	21⅛ ¼		East London	205 6
Hung. Gold Rentes	84⅛ 4		Do. Sec. Mort....	101⅛ 5¼		Grand Junction ..	121 5
Italian	94⅛ ⅞		Norfolk & West. Pref	55⅜ ⅛		Kent	277 82
Mexican Converted	39⅛ ¾		N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	31 ⅛		Lambeth	205 3
Peruvian 5 p. c. 72	14 ¼		North Pacific Pref	61¼ ¾		New River, New..	153 60
Do. 6 p. c.	16⅝ ¾		Pennsylvania Sh..	53⅛ 6		Stlwrk & Vauxhall	167 72
Portuguese	6⅛ 4⅝		Phil. & Read. Sh..	24⅝ 5		W. Middlesex ...	266 7
Russian 1875	101¼ 2		UnionPacific Shares	64⅛ 5		**GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.**	
Spanish ¾ p. c.	75⅝ 16 5/16		Wabash Preference	23¾ ¾		Gaslight & Coke A	258 62
Turkish 1854	10⅞ 2		Do. Gen. Mort..	43 1		Imp. Continental ..	210 14
Group 1	17¾ ¾		Grand Trunk Ord	11¼ 12		South Metropolitan	303 10
Group 2	15⅝ ¾		Do. First Pref..	72⅜ 3½		BrushElectf.(4pd)	3¼ 4
Group 4	14⅝ 15⅜		Do. Second Pref.	52⅛ ⅜		**MISCELLANEOUS.**	
4½ p. c. 1871....	64 ¾		Do. Third Pref..	23½ ¼		Allsopp	8¼ ⅝
5 p. c. Defence ..	89¾ 7⅛		Do. Guaranteed..	7⅝ ¼		Guinness and Co...	312½ 15
6 p. c. Priority ..	87 7		Mexican Ordinary	41⅜ ⅝		Hotchkiss	10¾ 11
Uruguay Unified ..	71¼ ¾		Do. First Pref.	11¼ 15/16		Bryant and May ..	13 ⅜
Virginia Funded ..	41⅛ 2½		Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	7⅞ ½		Spratt's Patent	10 ⅛
U.S. 4½ p. c.....	110 12		Lombardo-Venetian	8¾ 9		Liverpool Nitrate..	2⅝ 7⅛
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Varna 3 per cent..	8 ¼		Primitiva Nitrate..	3⅝ 4¼
Caledonian.....	103½ ⅛		Nitrate Railway ..	25½ 6		Salt Union Shares	3½ ¾pm
Great Eastern	40 ⅞		**BANKS.**			P. and O. Steam ..	6⅝ 8
Great North.rn....	110 20		Alliance Bank	11¼ ¾		Royal Mail Steam	65 9
Ditto A	104 5½		City Bank	20 1		Nat Discount Co..	11¼ 12¼
Great Western	153½ 4		Consolidated Bank	8 ⅛		Hudson's Bay	19⅜ ⅝
Hull and Barnsley	84¼ 6½		Imp rial Ottoman	11 1/16 3/16		Suez Canal.....	87 ¾
Lanc. and York....	141½ 13½		London and County	85½ 91½		E. & W.Ind. Dock	18 20
Brighton(Ordinary)	44⅞ 50		Union of London..	40 1		London and St. K.	39 40

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos.....	19	¼	Wemmers	12¾	13¼
Tarapaca Bank	4½	⅜pm	Langlaagtes	6¾	7
Tarapaca Water	14⅝	¾	Jubilee	9½	10
Jumper's Gold	17¾	18¼	San Jorge.....	7¼	⅝pm
Spes Bona	4¼	5¼	Pahang Corporation	5⅜	6⅜pm
			Simmer and Jack.....	11	⅝

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

An interesting question has arisen out of the County Councils, and that is, how must we address the members of those august bodies, and in what way shall we signify their social position when we mention their names in the newspapers? Dr. Grigsby, in the *Times* this morning, submits that the proper way of speaking of any of his colleagues is to address him as "Mr. Councillor," but he throws no light upon the mystic initials which must indicate their status. Probably they will all call themselves "M.C.C.," without indicating for what place they sit. The worst of this is that the letters given will imply that they are all members of the Marylebone Cricket Club; but that is a strictly local objection, limited to London. The problem of describing an alderman has not yet been solved.

***

A Hamburg telegram announces that Sir Robert Morier has taken a villa near Wiesbaden. The story reminds me that communications from Hamburg are said to have given rise to the use of the word "Humbug," as a synonym for untrustworthy intelligence. Sir Robert Morier, although he is very fond of the Germans, especially South Germans, is not exactly the man at this moment to establish himself within range of Prince Bismarck's police. Of course if the Empress takes up her residence in her chtâeau in the Taunus it might be well for her friends to live in the neighbourhood, but until the news is confirmed I confess I have the gravest doubts as to the authenticity of the intelligence.

***

To-morrow the Morocco Ambassador is expected to arrive at Bremerhaven *en route* for Berlin. In the train of Ambassador Sid Abdessalam ben Rechidel Harifi are two secretaries, four officers, three interpreters, a pray-er, a barber, three cooks, and sixteen servants.

***

Many of my readers will not have forgotten the match-girls' strike, and the facts elicited with regard to their wages. With those memories in their minds, they will know how to appreciate properly the fact that Mr. F. C. Bryant—one of several partners in Bryant and May—has died worth £272,321. Yet "the interests of capital and labour," we are always being told, "are identical."

***

"Juniors" at the bar do not as a rule seem to have much connection with King Solomon's mines. Yet one of these recently, in his eagerness to show to the court his legal knowledge, persisted in citing "Allan *v.* Quartermaine." "That case is cited in Rider and Haggard's Reports, I think?" quietly suggested Mr. Justice Wills. The abashed junior intended to refer to the well-known Thomas *v.* Quartermaine, of employers' liability renown. What crimes has a popular novelist to answer for!

***

Three hundred members and friends of the Deutsche Colonial Gesellschaft have fêted Captain Wissmann the other day at a great public dinner, euphoniously called "Wissmann Commers." Everybody took the occasion to tell the daring young explorer how entirely he was the right man in the right place, at the head of the African explorers; there was a tremendous amount of talk about the wonderful German "Colonial Idee," and the President of the Reichstag, Herr von Levetzow, made a very pretty speech on the old saying, "Ubi exercitus, ibi Roma," which he interpreted, "Where German labour is there is Germany."

***

The hero of the evening was less talkative than most of the diners; he contented himself with a very few words, pointing out that he did not under-estimate the difficulties of the enterprise on which he is about to embark; "but," he added, "I can only do my duty, and believe in the truth of the saying, 'Man grows according to his higher aims.'"

***

The extent to which Paris follows the Scriptural injunction to "eat, drink, and be merry" is shown by the following statistics concerning the ball at the Hôtel de Ville, which was held a few days ago. During the night the dancers drank 16,000 glasses of ale, 5,000 bottles of claret, 12,000 glasses of punch, 5,000 glasses of liqueur, 4,000 cups of iced coffee, and 20,000 glasses of champagne. The hungry were at the same time filled with good things in the following manner. They ate 14,000 sandwiches, 6,000 patties of foie gras, 6,000 jellies, 12,000 buns, and 800 pieces of nougat and other sweets. And thereupon they danced till six o'clock the next morning.

THE LATEST STORY FROM KHARTOUM.

THE TOWN IN RUINS.—MISERY EVERYWHERE.

The trader who arrived at Suakin the *Times* correspondent has known personally for many years as a merchant from Jeddah of Indian extraction. His statements are trustworthy. He relates the following facts:—He has traded seven years in the Soudan, residing chiefly at Gadarif, collecting gum. All his property was taken by the Mahdists for their religious treasury. He lately visited Khartoum, and left there at the end of November. In the middle of October a steamer arrived from Regaf, south of Lado, bringing three officers, believed to be Egyptians, from a frontier outpost of Emin's territory, with about 100 blacks and slaves, and four tons of ivory. This garrison had surrendered to the Mahdi's forces. The trader positively declares that Emin was not captured. He heard that he had gone to the south. He saw no European travellers prisoners.

He believes the Mahdi will never conquer the Equatorial Provinces, and confirms the reports of defeats of the dervishes by El Senoussi's forces and the capture of Fasher. He believes the Khalifa cannot hold Khartoum long. The dervishes' rule is detested everywhere, and the tribes are longing for a Government and to return to the "true religion." He holds that 5,000 troops could reconquer the Soudan from the dervishes. The emirs are collecting forces for an attack on Dongola with difficulty, the tribesmen constantly deserting. Khartoum is in ruins. The Christian churches are destroyed to build a mosque on the site of the Mahdi's tomb at Omdurman. Misery and poverty exist everywhere.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AT A DARLINGTON FIRE.

A fire broke out about ten o'clock last night at the North of England School Furnishing Company's Works, Darlington. It spread rapidly, owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, and got a strong hold of the building. A large portion of the roof fell in within half an hour of the outbreak. About the same time a gable, near which many people were standing, was forced out, and fell. Two men, named Hogg and Boddy, were killed on the spot, and a third, named Thompson, died soon afterwards. Two others are not expected to recover. Ten men were found to have broken limbs.

A CURIOUS LETTER FROM LORD CLANRICARDE.

Lord Clanricarde has written to the *Times* "to supplement with more correct information Mr. T. Russell's interesting letter in the *Times* of January 26. He talks (writes Lord Clanricarde) with unction about Lord Clanricarde's 'vast rent-roll' and his 52,000 acres (56,000 acres really, I believe), and he adds that he found his benefactions were £10 annually, 'not more'; but he omits to add that Lord Clanricarde, through giving this £10 annual benefaction, has not for several years past himself received even an annual £10. He has had absolutely nothing out of this 'vast rent-roll' since July, 1886. . . . Lord Clanricarde was not in Ireland in 1872 (as Mr. Russell says). He was not owner then, and he was there in 1874. Mr. Russell has to admit that Lord Clanricarde's property is let at very fair and low rents, that his agent and manager is a satisfactory one, and even that his property compares favourably with surrounding ones. Practically the chief duties of property! Lord Clanricarde objects to meddle (as suggested in the *Times*), with burnt-out old castles and the shreds of ruined abbeys, because to touch them would be to spoil them, like putting new cloth into old garments. If it is my duty to live on my estate, I submit that it is a higher duty incumbent on others to make the place quiet enough to live in without being subjected to boycotting and a state of siege. I have heard that in that district there were eighteen murders in two years—no one convicted. At one moment my estate was paying compensation at the same time for seven different assassinations. That state has lasted for ten years out of my fourteen years' tenure. Can it be right, either on public or private grounds, to compel any one to stay there now?"

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

COURT DRESSES AND COLDS.

WHAT THE DRESSMAKERS SAY.

One of our representatives has interviewed several dressmakers concerning the Queen's reported relaxation of the rules in favour of high-necked dresses for the February Drawing-room.

WHAT MESSRS. RUSSELL AND ALLEN SAY.

Mr. Joyce, at Russell and Allen's, is an artist in dress, but he admitted that it would be a blessing if ladies were allowed to wear high-necked dresses in the bleak February. "I know numerous ladies who have been laid up for weeks through attending these early Drawing-rooms," he said. He could not mention names. "But no one goes in February unless they are obliged. Some of my customers come to me in a painfully unsettled frame of mind about their daughters going to the Drawing-room. Of course these décolletté dresses are very unbecoming by the cold light of day. In spite of clever making up the wearers are bound to be more or less pinched and red with cold."

WHAT WILL THE THIN-NECKED SAY?

"Well, these high-necked dresses will be welcomed by the thin-necked?"—"Yes, but we could do a good deal for them if a little string of ribbon could be drawn through the dress to pull over the shoulders. But it is wonderful what remarkably fine skins some of the elderly ladies have preserved in spite of continual exposure. But we are able in any case to improve the figure by a little judicious padding. The young married women do us the most credit. They are generally at an age when the figure looks most beautiful. I have a great many lovely women to provide dresses for, but I really can't give names without seeming invidious, for there are about a dozen as handsome as each other."

TWENTY COURT DRESSES FOR FEBRUARY.

"How many Court dresses do you make?"—"About twenty for the early Drawing-room and a hundred for the May reception. We have a good many Americans. The average price of a Court dress is thirty guineas. I make a simple dress for a girl of twenty. The train is always three and a half yards long, or four from the shoulder, and, as you probably know, an unmarried lady must have two and a married lady three ostrich feathers in her hair. I have seen dresses worn with only a demi train, but they are severely unorthodox."

A CHAT AT WORTH'S.

Mdme. Worth had not heard that there was to be any relaxation, and supposed that only those who could get a doctor's certificate would be permitted to wear a high-necked dress. "It is rather hard on the ladies to have to stand about on a cold winter's day. They are usually blue with cold."

WHAT ANOTHER FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER SAYS.

"If there is any truth in rumour," said Mrs. Francis, of Great Portland-street, a fashionable dressmaker, "ladies will have a great load lifted off their minds. Not that we dressmakers should hail the change. It will destroy a profitable branch of our business. At present Court dresses are generally discarded after they have served their purpose. Now they will be utilized for balls. Mrs. Francis's experience of American customers has been peculiar. "One came in the other day," she said, "and asked if I couldn't remake an old ball dress to take her to Court in. Several American ladies," added Mrs. Francis, with a freezing accent on the pronoun, "have cheated me. They paid me for a first dress to inspire confidence, then would come another large order, and their 'husband would sign a cheque that morning.' Nor did he any other morning, as far as I know, for the next I heard of them was that they had left."

"VE MUST VATCH DEM VIMMENS."

Mrs. May, chairman of the committee on resolutions in the Ohio State W.C.T.U., "brought down the house" by the following quotation from a German saloon keeper: "Ve must vatch dem vimmens—kos ven dey gets dem ballots our pizness is gone." With the usual obstinacy of women, the convention at once unanimously decided that they wanted the ballot.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

The *Woman's World* this month contains two interesting articles on dress. Writing on the "Latest Fashions," Mrs. Johnstone points out that the Empire and Directoire periods have been so amply illustrated that it is quite an easy matter to consult the modes of those days, and in so doing it is not difficult to prophesy what we are likely to wear as the year advances. Many matrons are now ordering full plain skirts sewn to a short-waisted bodice, with revers and a full muslin front, the sleeves being perfectly plain and tight-fitting—an exact replica of the gowns of 1790-92.

Messrs. Redmayne and Co. make some pretty dinner and ball dresses. One, specially designed for dinner wear, is a pretty mixture of cocoa-coloured Royal armure, blended with a pink tone of moire. The bodice is of plain silk, with revers of the moiré. The narrow waistcoat is of pleated silk, with cords of pearls carried across. The skirt is of armure, having a long train; and a sash made of the moiré, and interspersed with pearl trimming, hangs at the side.

Tulle of almost any colour is suitable for ball gowns. Gauzy puffs, spangled with gold or silver, are replacing, for evening wear, the straps that gave an air of nudity to the arm. These delicate draperies, forming a background to the shoulders, give an ethereal touch to the effect of the costume. Dinner gowns cannot be too long; but for dancing they just touch the ground.

The tea jacket forms a very necessary portion of a fashionable lady's wardrobe: it should be trim and smart, showing the figure off to perfection, without being loose enough to suggest a dressing jacket. It can be worn with any skirt morning or evening, it being slipped on just for tea over a walking skirt or with a light silk, tulle, gauze, or crêpe skirt for dinner. Messrs. Debenham and Freebody show a pretty one in mouse-coloured plush, trimmed with galon, painted in lustra colours. The front of the jacket is a fulling of soft surah silk of a pink tinge; the fulness is gathered into a pointed band at the waist, while the fronts of the jacket fly loose. A fulling of the same silk is introduced a little below the elbow of the sleeve.

Tuckers have not returned to favour, but the trimming on the bodice is so arranged that there is no hardness of outline where the neck and bodice meet. A pretty novelty is obtained by surrounding the bodice at the waist with rouleau of ribbon, which mingles with the sash at the side. Sashes worn at the side are more fashionable than at the back; and a shower of narrow loops and ends is more commendable than the broad sash so universally adopted.

A word as to the colours worn this season. The red of the maroon and of the poppy, and the pink of the rose are favourite colours. A vieux rose of a mauve tone is new. Green, from that of the dim myrtle leaf to that of the oily willow leaf, is still the dominant colour. Electric blue is popular.

Bonnets have not yet undergone any great change indicating the approach of spring. Hats are commonly worn in the morning in London, even by women more than forty years of age. Mr. Heath, of Oxford-street, has two pretty models the "Belvoir" and the "Gainsborough." The material used is light, and so pliable that it can be folded up and put in the pocket. Rain can be shaken off from it as easily as water is thrown from a duck's back. It is moreover very becoming to most faces.

Feather fans are still used, but the particular fashion just now seems to be antique models beautifully painted. Mdme. Nathalie, of Sloane-street, has some exquisite specimens of the real.

Extremely small, according to our modern notions, they are works of art in painting, embroidering, and spangling. One of our most cultured and popular actresses, by the way, has patented a new ebony fan with silver mounts. This conceals scissors, pins, hairpins, &c., while the indispensable powder-puff is secretly stowed away near the handle.

A SUNDAY CHAPEL PARLIAMENT.

The Claremont Social Guild is a society which has been recently formed at Claremont Congregational Church, Pentonville-road, where men of all shades of belief or no-belief meet and discuss, in the church, on Sunday afternoons, for one hour from three to four o'clock, all social subjects affecting the welfare of our fellow-creatures. It is quite unsectarian, and the Atheist has as fair a hearing as the professing Christian; all meeting on one common ground, and with the single object of doing good to others. The subject for next Sunday is "Education."

SAILING OF THE "SUNBEAM."

The *Sunbeam*, having completed an extensive refit at Gosport, sails to-day, with Lord Brassey on board, for Lisbon, and proceeds thence for a three months' cruise in the Mediterranean.—*The World.*

TAPE INSTRUMENTS AT POLICE-STATIONS.

A new and improved method of communication between police-stations is shortly to be introduced, in the shape of the now well-known "tape" telegraph instruments. It may be also mentioned, among other reforms introduced by the new Commissioner, that many of the reports are now type-written, instead of the old and often illegible manuscript form.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious easily digested, and of great economy a penny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

"HAMLET" REVIVED AT THE PRINCESS'S.

The common people thronged the Princess's Theatre last night to welcome Mr. Wilson Barrett and Miss Eastlake back to their old home. The stalls and more select portions of the house were not so well filled as is often the case; nor was the critical faculty largely represented. Mr. Clement Scott sat conspicuous and king-like in the middle of the front row of the stalls, and Mr. Hall Caine, long-haired and wrapped in a mysterious cloak, was to be seen near at hand. But what the dress circle lacked in numbers, the pit and gallery made up in genuine enthusiasm. This is pretty much as it should be; for Mr. Wilson Barrett's reading of 'Hamlet' is essentially a study for the people, and the whole of Shakspeare's sublime tragedy is interpreted in a manner which may easily be understood and appreciated by the world at large.

Mr. Wilson Barrett takes a commonsense and practical view of the character of Hamlet, and having once taken that view, sets to work, like the careful, conscientious artist that he is, to bring his idea of Hamlet before the audience. Students may hold widely divergent views on the interesting question, Was Hamlet mad or not? Mr. Barrett interprets literally the lines:

> I perchance hereafter shall think meet
> To put an antic disposition on:

and makes his Hamlet "mad in craft" throughout the play. Some critics may contend that in the famous interview with Ophelia Hamlet should not be—and indeed according to Shakspeare is not—aware of the hidden presence of Polonius and the King. Mr. Barrett decides at once—and very naturally—that Hamlet must be aware of this, and acts accordingly in a scene which, as played at the Princess's, constitutes a real triumph of histrionic art. It is true that the by play occasionally seems to us a little obtrusive. That, however, cannot be helped. The man who aims at perfect clearness must, in writing himself down to the multitude, offend the few who are better informed.

Miss Eastlake's Ophelia is a distinctly pleasant impersonation. She realizes that conception of the character which appealed to Coleridge, who somewhere speaks of Ophelia as "the sweetest phantom that ever wailed her woes in hearing of a poet's brain." The pure and noble virgin, the obedient and affectionate daughter, the forgiving and devoted lover: all these go to make up Miss Eastlake's Ophelia. Like a true woman, the actress brushes scornfully aside the doubtings which Tieck and Goethe dared to whisper as to the perfect purity of this most charming creation of the poet's pen. The realism of the mad scenes, by the way, is worthy of special note in a complete and careful character study.

We have left little space to discuss the merits or demerits of the rest of the acting. The support afforded Mr. Barrett and Miss Eastlake is not, on the whole, inadequate. Mr. Charles Hudson exhibited a fine, kingly presence, coupled with great lack of declamatory skill, in his performance of Claudius; Mr. Austin Melford was a fairly efficient Polonius, and Mr. W. A. Elliott made a very impressive Ghost. Mr. George Barrett resumed his old part of First Gravedigger, and Miss Alice Cooke played the Queen. The revival, which in many respects is notable and interesting, was favourably received.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE NICE ELOPEMENT.

The Nice correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—I have ascertained the exact facts of the elopement of an English doctor with an American young lady which was reported yesterday. For several weeks the parties stayed at a pension on the promenade at Nice, the gentleman registered as Dr. Sellon, of London, the lady as Ida Wilcox, of Baimbridge, New York. She was accompanied by her mother and father, Mr. Carlos Wilcox, who, I am told, is an official in New York State. Early last week they left for Mentone, and again stayed at the same hotel. Dr. Sellon is a married man of forty years, and was accompanied by a young son. On Friday they left the hotel suddenly, taking the boy with them, and booked to Ventimiglia. Miss Wilcox had a cheque for £360 with her, made payable either to mother or daughter, and she cashed it there. Then they proceeded to Genoa, Turin, Dijon, and Paris. Miss Wilcox left a note behind for her mother, stating her intention to run away, and asking for forgiveness. Mrs. Wilcox placed the matter in the hands of the American Consul, with the result that the couple were stopped in Paris. They are being brought back to Nice.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg is now staying at Venice.

Lady Frederick Cavendish has been staying during the last fortnight at Thornborough Hall, Yorkshire, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dundas.

The Athenæum Club, Dublin, has decided to admit ladies as members.

Clara Louise Kellogg is lying dangerously ill of pneumonia.

Mrs. Sartoris, the daughter of General Grant, has arrived in New York on the *Etruria*. She returns to England in a month.

A cold wave is advancing towards New York from Manitoba, and snow is falling in the lake region as far west as the Mississippi valley.

The Opera House at Dulush, Minnesota, was destroyed by fire yesterday together with several buildings. The loss will amount to £50,000.

The faculty of Yale College, after an exhaustive inquiry, announce their belief that the pursuit of athletics by the students makes for improvement in scholarship.

Lord Moncreiff, who recently retired from the Scottish bench, is said to be employing his well-earned rest in writing his recollections.

A new musical organization, called the Beethoven Society, has been floated in Manchester. Sir Charles Hallé is president.

Lord Dungarvan had a disagreeable fall while hunting with the Bicester Hounds yesterday, and was badly cut about the face.

According to the Birmingham *Dart*, the Liberals are getting ready for a parliamentary contest in East Birmingham, which may burst soon.

A consignment of 20,000 trout ova has been despatched from the Marquis of Exeter's fishponds in Burghley Park for India.

The story that Lady Eva Wyndham Quin had shot five tigers in India is denied utterly.

The Enfield magazine rifle, after ample testing, has been approved by the Indian military authorities.

"Was Jeremiah a Bachelor?" is a question under discussion in the *Jewish Standard*.

The subscriptions received for the Mackonochie Memorial Fund now reach a total of over £5,130.

Four men and two boys were seriously injured by an explosion of fire-damp at the Dean Lane Colliery, Bristol, yesterday morning. Two of the victims died last night.

The Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* is expected to leave Portsmouth on Saturday, February 16, for Port Victoria, where she will embark the Empress Frederick and her daughters early in the following week for Flushing.

Many of the interesting gifts presented to the Queen upon the occasion of her Jubilee have now been arranged in the handsome oak and glass cabinets provided for their reception in the Grand Vestibule of Windsor Castle.

The Bishop of Chichester has conferred the resident canonry in his Cathedral, vacant by the death of Canon Crosse, upon the Rev. Dr. Sanderson, Head Master of Lancing College.

Herrig's great festival drama, "Martin Luther," was produced at Hamburg last night in very elaborate fashion before a crowded and enthusiastic audience.

The Alhambra Company (Limited) have declared a dividend at the rate of £8 per cent. for the half-year, together with a bonus of 10s. per share. It is reported that the London Pavilion dividend will also be satisfactory.

The starting of the new Gladstonian evening paper at Birmingham is delayed according to the Birmingham *Dart*, owing to differences in the committee as to who shall be managing-director.

As colonel of the Royal Artillery, the Duke of Cambridge has issued an order for the formation of a siege train, with a view to batteries of garrison artillery being thoroughly instructed in the use and service of siege ordnance.

A committee is reported to have been formed to promote a synagogue parade by the unemployed and wretchedly-paid Jewish workmen and women in the East-end. It is proposed to go on a Saturday afternoon to the United Synagogue.

The London correspondent of the *Cardiff Mail* assures us that Sir Edward Watkin has come home from India with the full intention of pressing forward the Irish Local Government Bill which he introduced formally just before the close of the first part of last session, and he will find himself vigorously supported by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, and the Se paratist Opposition generally

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 19, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each, of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation.

TO EVERY LOVER OF A DOG.

A PLEA FOR THE STARVING AND HOMELESS DOGS OF LONDON.

Letters come pouring in from all parts of the country, from Athens, from Rome, from Berlin, from Paris. The *Figaro*, for instance, is urging that Paris should establish a Home for starving and homeless dogs. The *Sheffield Telegraph* hates our politics but loves the dogs, and prophesies that the movement will appeal to worldwide sympathies. We have letters from more than one great provincial town urging that such institutions should be built in every town. It is a healthy sign that every post brings us remittances from many little children, accompanied by such letters as this :—

"My little Lily," writes Lily's mother, "has just brought me her money-box, asking me to send it to the poor doggies that papa reads about," and "she will try to do without a new dolly, because you know they haven't any dinner. Since last birthday she has been saving up her pennies for this new doll, and was to have opened the box next week."

THE CONCERT AT THE MARCHIONESS OF TWEEDDALE'S.

We are glad to say that Miss Ellen Terry has kindly promised to recite at the concert which is to be given at the Marchioness of Tweeddale's for the relief of the dogs.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	£	s	d
Miss Fenwick	3	0	0
"Olga"	2	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel Pears (collected by)	1	5	0
John Macnaught	1	1	0
"Chico" — a Yorkshire Terrier	1	1	0
In Memory of Fido	1	1	0
Friend	1	0	0
Mrs. Goodacre	1	0	0
"M. W."	0	12	0
Windermere Dogs (collected by "Chow")	0	10	6
In remembrance of "Toby"	0	10	0
Mrs. Hutchinson	0	10	0
Miss Knapton	0	10	0
Pepper, Gay, and Comet	0	7	6
Hops	0	5	0
"Robert" and "Gretchen"	0	5	0
Two Hampstead Dogs	0	5	0
"In Memory of Topsy," from M. B. W.	0	5	0
From the Blind Chinese	0	5	0
"Calpe"	0	5	0
H. D.	0	5	0
Canis Amicus	0	4	0
Spright and Jarrow	0	4	0
Little Lily	0	3	1½
T. S. Hastings	0	2	6
A Prosperous Pug	0	2	6
"Nip"	0	2	6
Peter Jubilee	0	2	6
Tawney Touzlewig	0	2	6
Kenneth	0	2	0
In Memoriam—"A Happy Dog"	0	1	1
Joseph and Lizzie	0	1	0

A PUBLISHER'S PROGRAMME FOR 1889;

AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HANSOM CAB PUBLISHING COMPANY.

THE phenomenon of an author's reputation being made by a single book is by no means rare. Lord Byron—to cite the most obvious and hackneyed instance—"awoke one morning to find himself famous." A review article on "Milton" had no small share in making the reputation of Lord Macaulay. Coming to more recent times, there is the case of Hugh Conway, and the sudden accession of fame brought about by the publication of "Called Back." The most recent case of all is probably that of Mr. Feargus Hume, a young Australian barrister, whose "Mystery of a Hansom Cab," after being hawked about and rejected by publisher after publisher, ultimately got into print, securing its author a most unlooked for share of popularity. The "Mystery of a Hansom Cab" not only set everybody talking about Mr. Feargus Hume and his book : it "floated" a publishing company. Had the "Mystery" never been penned, there would have been no Hansom Cab Publishing Company. With a view of obtaining first-hand information in reference to this company and its programme for 1889, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* recently called on the manager, Mr. Trischler, at his office in Ludgate-hill, and a conversation took place, the chief points of which are preserved in the subjoined report :—

"What," asked our representative, "is your programme for 1889?"

"It will be convenient," replied Mr. Trischler, "to head the list of works we have arranged to publish in the course of the present year by one which we brought out a few weeks ago. I allude to Mr. Tracy Turnerelli's 'A Russian Princess.' This book was issued to the trade on December 15. At the present moment we have only about 9,000 copies left, although we printed an edition of 50,000. It has sold on the bookstalls with even greater rapidity than the 'Mystery of a Hansom Cab' and 'Madame Midas.' Our first publication in the new year will be a story by John Strange Winter, entitled 'Harvest.' At my request, Mrs. Stannard has consented to make 'Harvest' twice the length of any story that she has hitherto written. It will be published early in February, and will take the orthodox shilling form. Already we have received orders which are unprecedented as regards both their number and their size. Messrs. Robertson, of Melbourne, for example, have instructed us to forward them three times the number of copies that we have heretofore sent out."

"You say you start the new year with a story by John Strange Winter. What have you to follow that?"

"Our next story will be entitled 'The Crooked Billet.' It is a novel of the Hawley Smart type, rich in incident, and makes a good play. It has already been dramatized, and a scratch version produced to preserve the dramatic copyright. Mr. Vero Shaw is the author. 'The Crooked Billet' will be followed by another story by Mr. Feargus Hume—a sequel to 'Madame Midas.' In 'Madame Midas,' if you remember, an innocent maiden, Kitty, becomes the victim of the scoundrel of the story ; in the sequel she uses the knowledge gained at the cost of her virtue to lure men to their doom. Hence the title, 'Miss Mephistopheles.'

"And after 'Miss Mephistopheles'——?"

"Ah!" said Mr. Trischler, "I wish I could give you some information concerning our next venture. It is a book," he added, darkly, "that will cause as much sensation as—as—as Sir Morell Mackenzie's pamphlet, for instance. It is a society story, by an English lady of title—more than that I may not tell you. It would be a breach of faith. The last story which we intend to publish this year is from the pen of Mr. Hume, and will bear the title of 'The Girl from Malta.' Most of the books I have mentioned will be brought out early in the year ; so that they may be generally discussed, and in other ways effectively advertised, in readiness for their summer sale."

"A neat little programme, certainly. Mr. Feargus Hume, I see, is to furnish two stories. Who and what is he?"

"Mr. Feargus Hume, the author of the 'Mystery,' is a barrister affiliated to the Supreme Court of Judicature in New Zealand. He manages, or did manage, the practice of a firm of solicitors in Melbourne. He is twenty-two years of age, and a Scotsman. He commenced his literary career by writing verses which Mr. Clement Scott thought worthy of a place in the *Theatre*. While in Victoria he wrote a psychological romance, which no publisher would deign to look at, much less print ; he also wrote a farcical comedy which no manager could be induced to produce. Then he wrote the 'Mystery,' and of this also the publishers fought shy, until I took it in hand. Hume is slightly below the middle height, is dark in complexion, and rather distinguished looking."

"In what way, Mr. Trischler, did you and Mr. Hume strike up that partnership, which, I doubt not, has been very much to the advantage of you both?"

"The story of my connection with Hume is the story of the founding of the 'Hansom Cab' Publishing Company," replied Mr. Trischler. "I am a Melbourne man, and was for some years in the employment of a large publishing firm in California. I returned to Melbourne, where for some time I managed a large business for the Californian firm with which I was connected. But the business could not be made to pay, and we were compelled to abandon it. I had an idea of starting on my own account, when I met my old school friend Feargus Hume. He had by him the manuscript of the 'Mystery of the Hansom Cab,' concerning which he repeated the old story. Nobody would buy it ; nobody would even read it. 'Give it to me,' I said. He lent me his MS., and I read it through at a sitting. I was so impressed by it that I decided to start my business at once by publishing it. I printed an edition of 5,000 copies on the 27th of October, 1886. On the 11th of November I hadn't a single copy left. I printed another 5,000 ; they sold with even greater rapidity. I printed yet another 5,000, following them by an edition of 10,000 copies. Twenty-five thousand copies of the 'Mystery' were sold in Victoria in the course of a few months. The success was so marked that I naturally thought of England."

"And so you came over with the book?"

"Wait a minute. I thought I would send out a couple of 'feelers' first. I communicated with two well-known London publishers, whose names I give you in confidence. Certain terms were submitted to me, which however I did not accept. If Messrs. So and So can afford to offer me so much for the English copyright (argued I), why shouldn't I do equally well, if not better, by coming over to England and exploiting the book myself? I arrived in London on the 14th of October, 1887, took these offices, and commenced business at once."

"And I suppose you have been quite as successful as you expected to be?"

"More successful. The first fifty thousand copies for which I sent to Melbourne were sold out before Christmas, and a similar number were got rid of before the middle of February. In all, something like 340,000 copies of the 'Mystery' have been sold in this country during the fifteen months I have been here."

"How have your other books gone?"

"'Madame Midas' may be said to have sold better than the 'Mystery,' if you take into consideration the fact that it has not been half as long a time before the public : 153,000 copies have been sent out since the 10th of August last. Both are still selling fairly well."

"Do you buy an author's work outright, or do you publish on commission?"

"Every author whose work we publish shares in our success, and is paid a royalty on every copy of his book that we sell. I learned my business in America, where we are not in the habit of grinding people down for the sake of making a lot of money out of their literary abilities ; and I don't propose to do it here. Every author shares *pro rata* in our success. Publishing (continued Mr. Trischler) is nothing more than an arithmetical problem, which if worked properly, yields a certain definite result. I reckon that if you spend a certain amount of money upon a commodity, it ought to produce a certain percentage of results. We calculate that we ought to sell our books to a half per cent. of the community. We have done this in the case of 'A Russian Princess' and 'Madame Midas ;' while our first book, 'The Mystery,' was sold to 1 per cent. The general policy of the London publisher is conservative. He doesn't care about opening fresh accounts, especially in the country, unless he gets a cash remittance. We, on the contrary, take it for granted that if a man has carried on business in a town for a certain number of years he is to be trusted, and we supply him with goods accordingly. We make very few bad debts. It doesn't pay a tradesman to cheat us. He knows that if he fails to pay up honestly he will not be allowed to participate in the good things of the future."

"There is one more point on which I must seek information, Mr. Trischler : I have observed that your plots generally serve on the stage as well as in the story."

"Yes ; we have dramatized all our stories, except 'A Russian Princess.' The 'Mystery' was, as you will be aware, dramatized by Mr. Arthur Law in collaboration with Mr. Hume, and had a successful run at the Princess's Theatre. 'Madame Midas' is now on tour in the provinces, having opened at Exeter on December 3 last. Mr. Hume's stories will in future be dramatized by himself."

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

Mr. G. W. Smalley thus discourses in the New York *Tribune* of the burning social subject of the hour :—

"Why, then, do the young Englishmen prefer the Americans?" Each has his own reason, good unto him, but the reason which underlies all the others is social, not personal. The relations between the sexes in youth are ten times more natural, genuine, and right in America than in England. Life does not begin with the English girl on her coming out. She is still in the nursery or the schoolroom, is still the bread-and-butter miss, still the nonentity, still the shy, silent, unformed creature she was. She is not sure of herself or of anybody else. She has no conversation, or none that does not require drawing out, and the young Englishman is not good at drawing out. She knows that she has been taken to market, and her sensations on entering society cannot be very different from those of the white slave on the auction-block in the East. She has been taught to be timid. Opinions, ideas, initiative of her own the meeting on equal terms with youngsters in black coats and white ties, any kind of frank or friendly intercourse, any knowledge of the world or of life—all these things are to her anathema. She is what her mother and governess have made her ; as her mother before her was made by her mother and governess. Her incapacities are hereditary ; her notions are purely conventional ; Mrs. Grundy is the deity who rules over her universe. She is monotonous, and men like variety. She is a chrysalis, and to a chrysalis even a butterfly is preferable. She is the raw material of a charming woman, and it is not every young Briton who feels himself competent to complete her education, or willing to let others complete it. He often hung back long before he heard of America. When he went there he found a girl who had everything the English girl had, and something beside. The American did meet him on even terms—as a rule much more than even—for she is as superior to the average young Englishman as to the average English girl. Her intelligence, quickness, freshness, animation, fulness of character, often her brilliancy, always her individuality, were perfectly novel to him and perfectly delightful. Is it so wonderful that he liked her better than her doll-cousin in this damp island, and married her?

I once knew, or rather I still have the honour of knowing, an American girl who has become an English woman by marriage. She was good enough to talk over this question with me. She knew both sides of it, and both sides of the Atlantic, perfectly. "The girls have the best of it at home," said she, "and the young married women in England. The right thing to do is to be born in the States and marry here." I said : "You mean that the American girl has as much freedom as the English wife."

"So has the American wife, but that is not the point. With us in America, as you know, the girl gets all the attention from the men. In London society the girl is nowhere, and the young wives are the attraction. Men will not be bored to talk to girls."

With her testimony may be compared that of a young Englishwoman, married, pretty, extremely clever, titled, and in the best set of the best society. The company had been discussing a new Anglo-American union, and there were the usual wonderings what there was in these girls from beyond the sea that bewitched the best men who went over there. Lady Z. listened and reflected, and said in her sunny way : "Well, the best of them do beat us."

These two stories together contain as much of the philosophy of the whole business as the journalist can be expected to supply. They are texts on which a long sermon might be preached ; too long for to-day.

"But the American girls have the most money," growled the British Mother on one occasion. Sometimes they have, and when they have it is again the social system in which they live that bestows it on them. If English fathers persist in sacrificing their daughters to their sons, what else can be expected? In the great families, of course, the younger sons fare not much better, as a rule, than the daughters. If there is a title, the estate must be left together to support it. If there is none, it must be increased in hopes the title may come. In the middle classes, with whom this particular marriage question concerns itself but little, the rule still is to give more to the male than to the female progeny, save when the upper middle-class daughter is to be bartered for a title. Primogeniture or not, few of the great families would be as great as they are had not eldest sons from time to time married fortunes acquired in trade. But what remains to the others? A duke's daughter with 50,000 dols. is thought rather well off. Any body with twice that is a good match ; and a girl with half a million is a prize for which a generation of young patricians compete. The growl about money is therefore merely a growl. The English have money enough ; they could give it to their daughters if they liked ; perhaps, as a last resource against the flowing tide from America, they will enlarge their portions. There would be one result, and one only. They would have then to invent a fresh reason to account for the continuing attractiveness of the American girl.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

A CONTINENTAL COAL UNION.

The idea of a coal union in this country has been abandoned for the present, at any rate, but it would appear that a movement in that direction is on foot on the Continent. The larger companies in Rhenish Westphalia are endeavouring to buy up the smaller enterprises, and a Belgian company is said to be also endeavouring to purchase pits in the former country.

WILL THE COPPER COMBINATION COLLAPSE?

Mr. Hyde Clarke writes as follows from 32, St. George's-square, S.W., with respect to our comments on the copper combination under the above head :—

Being mentioned in your article of the 24th, I may observe that your comments on the looseness of copper statistics are fully justified. My knowledge of the copper trade began as far back as a generation ago, in connection with copper and silver works at Herradura, Caldera, Tongoy, &c., in Chile. In those days Chile bars were not a leading quotation, as now, being at the mercy of the Swansea smelters. We had to look close after our markets, and we tried to sell in India, China, and other outside countries. The consequence was I was compelled to watch everything sharply. The trade statistics of the narrow combination were formed by a man of great ability and experience, Mr. Budd, of Messrs. Vivians. He found that my forecast was often better than his own, and he consequently asked me to compare notes, and also to communicate my data.

Since then the whole conditions of the trade have altered, but methods have not improved. Instead of a competition with steel at £50 a ton, copper being £100, some kinds of steel at £10 have come into competition with copper at £50 and £60. Sheathing for ships has disappeared, with many other great branches, but as you say new applications of science have created demands unforeseen—Such, for instance, as the supply of wire for electric purposes. One remedy for trade requirements under the circumstances was evidently a copper institute, but the leading houses would not take it up. Over and over again I have urged it, and a few years ago it met with considerable support. The great firms, however, thought they could do without it, and the plan collapsed. Circumstances are now more favourable, and it is desirable something should be done in this direction as a first step. New applications of the metal and its alloys should be encouraged, as you recommend, and, above all, the general trade conditions should be placed on the same footing as those of other commodities for the protection of various trade interests and of the public.

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Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st May and the 1st November, at Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited), by dividend warrants, which can be sent by post to registered holders of stock, if desired. The first interest payment will be made on 1st May, 1889, and will be calculated from the dates of the payment of the instalments.
TENDERS will be received at Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited) up to 1 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 31st January, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of a representative of the Corporation, and of such applicants as may attend.
The Stock will be allotted to the highest bidders, but no Tender will be accepted at a lower price than £91 per cent.
Full Prospectuses and Forms of Tender may be obtained from Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquets Bank (Limited), 72, Lombard-street, and all Branches ; from Messrs. Hodgkin, Barnett, and Co., the Bankers of the Corporation, at their Head Office in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and all Branches ; and at the Offices of the Borough Accountant, Town Hall buildings, Tynemouth.
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28, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD TRUST AND AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED) invite applications for the 80,000 shares offered for subscription below.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on TUESDAY, 29th January inst., and CLOSE the FOLLOWING DAY (Wednesday), at noon, for town and country applications.

WITWATERSRAND GOLD FIELD.

THE SOUTH VOGELSTRUIS GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

CAPITAL £80,000, in 20,000 Shares of £4 each.

Issue of 80,000 Shares of £1 each, payable 1s. per share on application, 6s. 6d. on allotment, and the balance by two calls of 5s. each, and a final call of 2s. 6d. at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

Sir W. W. Arbuthnot, Bart. (Chairman Klerksdorp Gold Estates, Limited).

Major-General George De la Poer Beresford (Director La Guaira Harbour Corporation, Limited).

J. P. Leith, Esq. (Director Darjeeling Company, Limited).

Percy Tarbutt, Esq. (Director Battery Reef Gold Mining Company, Limited).

M. Léon Morial, Ghent, Belgium.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Martin and Co., 68, Lombard-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Francis and Johnson, 5, Austinfriars, E.C.

BROKER.—J. F. H. Read, Esq., 5, Austinfriars, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Chandler, Pixley, and Co., 24, Moorgate-street, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).—H. E. Rodwell, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—22, Basinghall-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire and work twenty-six full mining claims, each 400 by 150 feet, forming three blocks of 6, 12, and 8 claims respectively, and marked on the plan blocks A, B, and C, together with a valuable water right and a machinery site.

The property is situate on the Vogelstruisfontein Farm, Witwatersrand Gold Field, South African Republic. It is bounded on the west by the Roodeport, and on the east by the Paarde-Kraal farms. The "Kimberley," "Free State," "Sunday," and "Shiel" or "Yellow" reefs, which run through the above-mentioned farms, and are now being worked by the many successful companies which have made this district famous, are stated by Mr. Sherwell to traverse the entire length of this Company's property.

All the claims are held upon the usual licences granted by the Government of the South African Republic.

The property has been fully reported on by Mr. Thomas Y. Sherwell, civil and mining engineer of Johannesburg, and the statements in this Prospectus are based upon his report; he is also personally known to and endorsed by Mr. Edward Jones, M. and C.E., of London and Johannesburg.

Mr. Edward Jones's long and varied experience of South African mines entitles his opinion to special weight, and he has also written to the Board on reporting as to the cost of mining plant and the probable result of working, and he estimates that with 40 stamps, which would crush eighty tons in the twenty-four hours, or, take three hundred working days in the year, should give an annual output of 24,000 tons, and taking the yield at only 10 dwts. of gold per ton of ore would, at £3 10s. per ounce, yield £75,600 gross, less cost of mining and milling at £1 per ton, £24,000, equals £51,600 net, or about 67 per cent. on the proposed capital.

It will be observed Mr. Jones states that from his perusal of Mr. Thomas Sherwell's report, and from his knowledge of the property and the adjoining ones, as well as acquaintance with the facilities for economical working which the position of the property affords, he is of opinion that with careful management it will prove an excellent investment, and that an average yield of one ounce of gold per ton should be realized, which would more than substantiate the above calculation.

Trenches which have been cut across Block B prove five well-defined "Banket" or conglomerate reefs, varying in thickness from two to twenty-six feet.

On the largest reef, known as the "Kimberley Reef," shafts have been sunk to a depth of 23 ft. This reef is well defined, with walls of sandstone, and increases in richness and in width as depth is attained. On the adjoining farm (Roodeport) this reef has been sunk on to a considerable depth, and its width and richness are still maintained.

The "Free State" and the "Sunday" reefs, to the north of the "Kimberley," are also well defined, the former being ten feet and the latter eight feet in thickness. A good deal of work has been done on this reef, both east and west of this property, and in all cases the quality of the ore improves on going down, it being estimated to yield on some properties an ounce of gold to the ton.

The other two reefs are south of the "Kimberley." One is three feet wide; and the other, known as the "Shiel" or "Yellow" reef, is four feet wide, and is reckoned to yield over an ounce to the ton.

Four samples taken from all parts and depths of the "Kimberley" reef were sent to competent chemists at Johannesburg for assay, and showed an average of 1 oz. 7 dwt. and 16 grains per ton.

The Company acquires a valuable water right, 450 yards in length, on the Spruit North, running parallel to the reefs, which is ample to supply a battery of 50 stamps; also a machinery site, over two acres in extent.

The property is very favourably situated for easy and economical working. By driving a tunnel above the machinery site the whole of the reefs can be cut about 80 feet below the surface, and over 100 feet of reef can be mined. This will obviate the necessity for using pumping and hoisting machinery, and the ore can thus be run by gravitation to the battery.

The vendor has fixed the purchase price of the property at the sum of £65,000, payable as to £25,000 in cash, as to £10,000 in fully-paid shares, and as to the remainder, £20,000, in cash or shares, or partly in cash and partly in shares, at the option of the Directors. The balance is available for working capital.

The agreement for sale provides that no part of the purchase consideration is payable until the Company's agents have notified that the property has been registered in the name of the Company.

The vendor will provide all preliminary expenses of the formation and bringing out of the Company and the issue of its capital, and he has reserved to himself the right to enter into, and has entered into, contracts and arrangements with third parties for this purpose, and for guaranteeing the subscription of part of the capital of the Company, and there are also other arrangements between part owners and parties interested in the property and the purchase money, to none of which the Company is party. As these contracts and arrangements may technically be contracts within the meaning of Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, applicants for shares shall be deemed to have had notice thereof respectively, and to waive any further compliance with the provisions of such Section.

The two following contracts have been entered into—viz., one dated the 19th day of January, 1889, and made by George Hamilton Denney, acting under power of attorney for Edward Tilney Murray, for himself, and as the authorized agent for A. MacKenzie, W. B. Ramsay, C. T. O'Connor, J. M. Brooks, W. J. Beart, T. Y. Sherwell, J. Wright, W. H. J. Johnston, A. K. Murray, W. Keckey, G. H. Harvey, A. M. Murray, J. Murray, T. Gebbart, W. Slatter, H. A. Proctor, A. Brown, W. Sharwell, E. T. Murray, R. S. Meek, H. Meek, W. A. Nel, G. Mosson, J. C. Murray, G. Blomfield, of the first part, and Charles St. Leger Brockman, of the second part; and the second, dated the 29th day of January, 1889, between the said Charles St. Leger Brockman, of the one part, and Frank Sedgwick Price, as trustee for the Company, of the other part.

These contracts, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, as well as the reports, assays, and plan of the property, can be inspected at the temporary offices of the Company.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, together with the amount payable on application. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full; and where the number of shares allotted is less than that applied for the surplus will be credited to the payment due on allotment.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, Solicitors, Auditors, and at the Company's Offices.

London, January 25th, 1889.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO FIVE PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1889, for £2,400,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SUBSCRIPTION LIST for above Loan will OPEN THIS DAY (Tuesday), January 29, and CLOSE at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst.

By order.

Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO FIVE PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1889, for £2,400,000.

Redeemable by half-yearly drawings at par.

Issued by the Ayuntamiento (Municipality) of the City of Mexico, and the Managing Board of the Drainage of the Valley of Mexico, with the authority of the Federal Government.

Exempt from all Federal and Municipal Taxes.

ISSUE of £2,400,000, in Bonds of £1,000, £500, and £100 each, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable in sterling quarterly, on January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, at 5 per cent. per annum, at the price of £85 per £100 Bond.

The principal redeemable at par, in sterling, in London, by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, applicable by means of half-yearly drawings, commencing on 1st July, 1891.

The first Coupon for the interest on instalments to date payable 1st April, 1889.

The right is reserved to the City Corporation and the Drainage Board, on three months' notice after January 1, 1900, to increase the sinking fund or redeem the whole of the loan at par.

Principal and interest payable in sterling in London, at the office of the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited), as the agents for the Loan.

THE TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, AND SECURITIES INSURANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED) offer for subscription the above mentioned bonds, at the price of £85 per £100 bond, payable

£5 per cent. on application.
£20 " " allotment.
£20 " " 15th April, 1889.
£20 " " 25th June, 1889.
£20 " " 25th July, 1889.

The proceeds of the above loan are to be applied towards the following objects:—

1. The redemption of the existing 7 per cent. loan of £400,000.
2. The execution of certain works for the improvement of the water supply of the city of Mexico and the drainage of the city and whole valley.

The arrangements for supplying the City with water, which are now very defective, are to be improved in accordance with modern requirements, by the construction of water works ensuring a regular supply to each house. The whole of the valley is about 750 square miles in extent, and the upper part is well populated; the lower part, containing about 500 square miles, will now be properly drained by the new drainage works. These works have already been commenced, and their execution will not only increase very largely the value of property in the City and Valley of Mexico, and thus augment the Municipal and Federal Revenues, but will decrease the present expenditure.

The population of the City is estimated at about 400,000, exclusive of the Valley, and is steadily and rapidly increasing.

Upon the redemption of the existing loan of £400,000 above referred to, the present issue will be the only public debt of the City of Mexico, and will constitute a first charge on the following specific securities:—

1. The sum of 100,000 dols. per annum, equivalent at the exchange of 3s. per dollar to £60,000, created by the Law of the Federal Government of 16th December, 1885, for the service of the drainage works. This security was granted in favour of the Drainage Board of the Valley of Mexico, and is distinct from the City Revenues.
2. The water rate for the City of Mexico, which is estimated to produce, at least 240,000 dols. per annum, equivalent at the same rate of exchange to £60,000 per annum, by the end of the present year, and 300,000 dols. per annum, equivalent at the same rate of exchange to £75,000, by the end of 1890, when the sinking fund comes into operation; and as the works now being carried out proceed will steadily increase.
3. The 2 per cent. on the income from the rents of the town property, and the 1 per mille of the value of the country property of the municipality, together with the eighth part of the "Derecho de Patente," which the office of the Direct Contribution of the District collects, and which belong to them in virtue of the dispositions in the Articles 2, 18, and 25 of the Law of the 9th April, 1885. These sources of revenue are estimated at 320,000 dols. per annum, equivalent at the same rate of exchange to £48,000, and will also increase with the improvement of the Municipal Property.

It is stipulated that the Revenues arising from these Securities, which on the above statements will more than cover the service of the loan, shall, so far as required for that purpose, be periodically collected and paid over to the National Bank of Mexico for account of the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited), as the Agents of the Loan, to provide for the interest and sinking fund, and that there shall always be left in the hands of the Corporation sufficient to provide the current quarter's interest and the sinking fund.

In addition to the above specially hypothecated securities the whole of the City Revenues are charged in favour of the present loan, there being no other charge whatever upon such Revenues after the £400,000 loan now called in has been redeemed.

The City Revenues were stated in the *Diario Official* of January 4, 1888, to be 1,957,457 dols., and are now over 2,000,000 dols. per annum, equivalent at the above rate of exchange to £300,000.

Provisional certificates to bearer, with three coupons attached, for the interest on the instalments payable 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, 1889, will be issued as soon as possible against allotment letters, and such certificates will be exchanged for definitive bonds on or after 1st October, 1889.

The bonds will be issued under the Common Seal of the Ayuntamiento of the City of Mexico, and under the signatures of the President and Treasurer of the Ayuntamiento, the President of the Managing Board of Drainage of the Valley of Mexico, and the Financial Agent in London of the Mexican Government, and will contain a declaration that the Loan shall be always exempt from all taxation.

Failure to pay any instalment when due renders any previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The SUBSCRIPTION will be OPENED on TUESDAY, 29th January, and CLOSED the NEXT DAY, Wednesday, at noon.

Where no allotment is made the payment on application will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited), Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., and 5, Dale-street, Liverpool.

24th January, 1889.

CITY OF MEXICO SEVEN PER CENT. LOAN (1838) for £400,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the full amount of the above LOAN will be PAID off, at the price of £105 for every £100, or a premium of 5 per cent., on the 27th day of April, 1889, together with the accrued interest to date at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on presentation of the Scrip Certificates, with the outstanding coupons attached, on or before the 24th day of April, 1889, at the office of the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited), Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, and that the interest on all such Certificates will cease as from the said 27th day of April, 1889.

And NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited) will be prepared to pay any of such certificates at any time after the second day of February, 1889, at the price of £105 per £100 certificate, together with the accrued interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the date of payment, on such certificates, with the outstanding coupons attached, being lodged with the said Corporation at least three days before payment is required.

B. GOMEZ FARIAS, Financial Agent in London for the Municipality of the City of Mexico and the Drainage Board of the Valley of Mexico.

J. A. STIRLING, General Manager.

Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited),
London, 29th January, 1889.

THE STOCK and SHARE AUCTION and BANKING COMPANY (Limited), 58, Lombard-street, E.C., deals in every description of financial security at net prices, but makes a speciality of everything South African. It has agents in most of the Transvaal commercial centres. The *Weekly Bulletin* is the only paper in the entire world that has persistently, week after week for years past, prophesied the present state of the South African Mining Market. It is the property of the above Company. Price one penny, or 6s. 6d. per annum, post free.

Mr. Jones, the secretary of the Company, is now in the Transvaal, and can get reports upon properties of every description throughout South Africa by telegram or otherwise.

KENNETH FFARINGTON BELLAIRS, Managing Director.

Established 1868

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,

29, BUDGE-ROW, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.

DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

For particulars apply to the Secretary,

F. H. ROCKE.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY,

16, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Deposits received daily, Interest Three per Cent.

Realized shares, Interest 3½ per Cent.

Advances promptly made upon House property.

JOHN EDWARD TAESIDDER, Secretary.

SHOPKEEPERS may materially improve their incomes by becoming agents for RYDER'S SEED. The best in the market. Full particulars post free.—RYDER and SON, Sale, Manchester.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT, CITY OF LONDON. A NET INCOME of £533 per annum, derived from a fine block of property in Aldersgate-street, held for 70 years. Let to one tenant on lease 21 years certain, ground rent very low. To be SOLD to immediate purchaser to pay 7 per cent.—Apply to Messrs. JONES, LANG, and Co., 3, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.

THE CITY OF MELBOURNE BANK (LIMITED)

Capital, 400,000 Shares of £5 each..... £2,000,000

Issued 200,000 Shares:—

Paid up £500,000

Uncalled 500,000 1,000,000

Reserve Fund 325,000

London Office, 117, Bishopsgate-street-within.

Bankers—Bank of England, Royal Bank of Scotland. Dublin: Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co.

All banking business in connection with the Australian colonies transacted.

Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

EDMUND ROUSE, Manager.

Employers' Liability Accidents; All Accidents during Employment; General, Railway, and Marine Accidents; Fidelity Guarantees.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED)

Nos. 84 and 85, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

Fully subscribed, £500,000; paid-up, £100,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Lord CLAUD J. HAMILTON, M.P.

C. F. H. Bolckow, Esq., Middlesbrough.
Anthony Bower, Esq., Liverpool.
Henry Chapman, Esq., C.E.
Sir William B. Forwood, Liverpool.
Walter H. Maudslay, Esq.
Henry W. Maynard, Esq.
Robert Milburn, Esq.
Leopold Salomons, Esq.
Charles Thomas, Esq.
Phillip H. Waterlow, Esq.
Robert O. White, Esq.

Names of workmen not required; premium charged on total wages at 2s. per cent. and upwards. Reduced rates for general accidents, with bonus on all renewals.

Collective fidelity guarantee policies for any number of persons.

Applications for agencies invited.

S. STANLEY BROWN, General Manager.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

(Founded 1838 for Life Assurance and Annuities.)

Funds—£3,310,703. Annual Revenue—£485,456.

NON-FORFEITABLE, WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

London: 5, Lombard-street, and 123, Pall-mall. Edinburgh: 82, Princes-street.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,

AND

57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE,

27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.

Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.

Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.

CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

AT HOME AND ABROAD. ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS Insured against by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON. Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.

Annual Income, £225,000.

Compensation already paid, £2,600,000.

Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

West-end Office—3, Grand Hotel Buildings, W.C.

Head Office—64, Cornhill, London, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

ARMY and NAVY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM

Co-operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.

PROSPECTUS—20, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM WALTZ.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM. By THEO. BONHEUR. Splendidly Illustrated. This most charming Waltz has become the success of the Season, and the rage of London. Performed with overwhelming applause at all the Exhibitions, Promenade Concerts, &c. 2s. net. Band and Military parts now ready.

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Now ready, price 6d., Part I. of the MAGAZINE OF SHORT STORIES, Anecdotes, Adventures, Readings, and Recitations.

E. and H. BENNETT, 20, Bedford-street, Strand, and all Booksellers.

NOW READY.

FIVE SHILLINGS.

Theological Influence of the Blessed Virgin ON THE Apostolic School.

By CHRISTIANUS.

FREDERIC NORGATE, 7, King-street, Covent-garden.

MR. W. T. STEAD

Contributes an IMPORTANT ARTICLE on his impressions and reminiscences of GENERAL GORDON to

THE YOUNG MAN

for February, which also contains stories and articles by Mark Guy Pearse, W. J. Dawson, J. M. Barrie, &c. Twenty Pages. One Penny. Order a copy of your newsagent or direct from the publishers.

S. W. PARTRIDGE & Co., 9, Paternoster-row, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, with her Majesty's Mails, taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
ORMUZ.....	6,116	8,500	Feb. 1.
CUZCO	3,913	4,000	Feb. 15.
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Mar. 1.
LUSITANIA ..	3,825	4,000	March 15.
OROYA.....	6,184	7,000	March 29
ORIZABA.....	6,184	7,000	April 12

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice Leaving Berth, Tilbury Docks.

Fares from £11 17s. to £70:—Cheap Return Tickets.

Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—

BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week.

CALCUTTA direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.

CEYLON direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London, Naples, and Brindisi, every fortnight.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company despatch weekly from London one of their large and well-appointed steamers for the above ports, and for Naples every fortnight.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

(BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.)

MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON

CALCUTTA ..... Fortnightly
MADRAS ..... "
COLOMBO..... "
RANGOON ..... "
KURRACHEE..... "
BAGHDAD ..... "
BATAVIA ..... Four weekly
BRISBANE ..... "
ROCKHAMPTON ..... "
ZANZIBAR ..... "

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of

INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 13, Austin Friars, E.C., and 4, Pall-mall East, S.W.; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, and 109, Leadenhall-street, London.

SOUTH FRANCE, PYRENEES, ITALY, ALGERIA.—Winter Resorts, Mediterranean, Tours and Ocean Cruises. Independent tickets or conducted parties, hotel coupons, &c. Programme free, or *Tourist Gazette*, 3d. by post.—H. GAZE and SON, 142, Strand, and Piccadilly-circus.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.—PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c., write to the Secretary and Superintendent Mrs. MCDONALD.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS in having their articles copied by a type writer, what a blessing it would be for me and the comps., and how much greater chance their 'copy' would have of being read." TYPE-WRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH.—Certain cure by using the potion prepared by M. AUBREE, Medical Doctor and Chemist, LA FERTÉ-VIDAME (Eure-et-Loir), FRANCE. Known for his remarkable cures for twenty-five years. Carriage paid on receipt of P.O.O. 7s. 3d. per bottle.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
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Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough?—OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.

"I wish to add my testimony to the great curative properties of your Lung Tonic. I have many times had proofs of its value in my family, and would not think it safe to be without a bottle of it in the house. I believe it has been the means of saving me many a doctor's bill."—W. S. HOLLINGWORTH, Clifton-street, Manchester.

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

BRIXTON ELECTION PETITION.

The Committee for the Return of Women as County Councillors (President, the Countess of Aberdeen), APPEAL to the Public for a GUARANTEE FUND of £500 to enable them to defend, against the petition of Mr. Beresford-Hope, the seat which Lady Sandhurst has won, and the right of the Brixton Electors to choose a Woman to represent them.

Promises to the Fund may be sent to either of the Hon. Secretaries,

Mrs. CHARLES MALLET, 6, Pembridge-place, W.
Miss BROWNE, 58, Porchester-terrace, W.

Calls on the Guarantors will be made *pro rata*.

Bankers: Sir S. Scott, Bart. and Co., 1, Cavendish-square, W.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, N.

President.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES.

Chairman.—C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P.

Treasurer.—W. BURDETT-COUTTS, Esq., M.P.

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WILLIAM T. GRANT, Secretary.

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